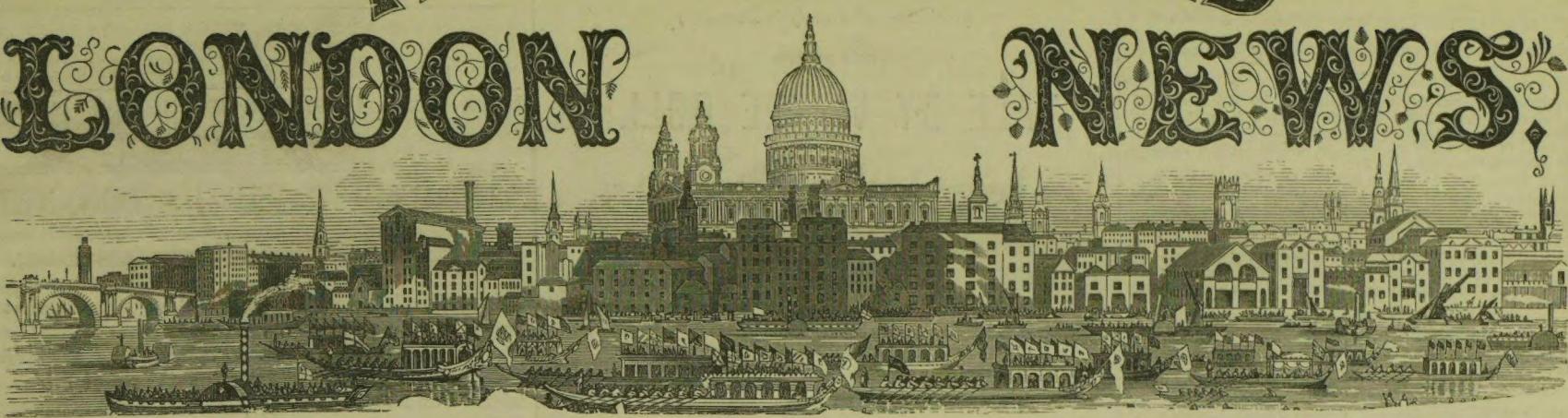


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

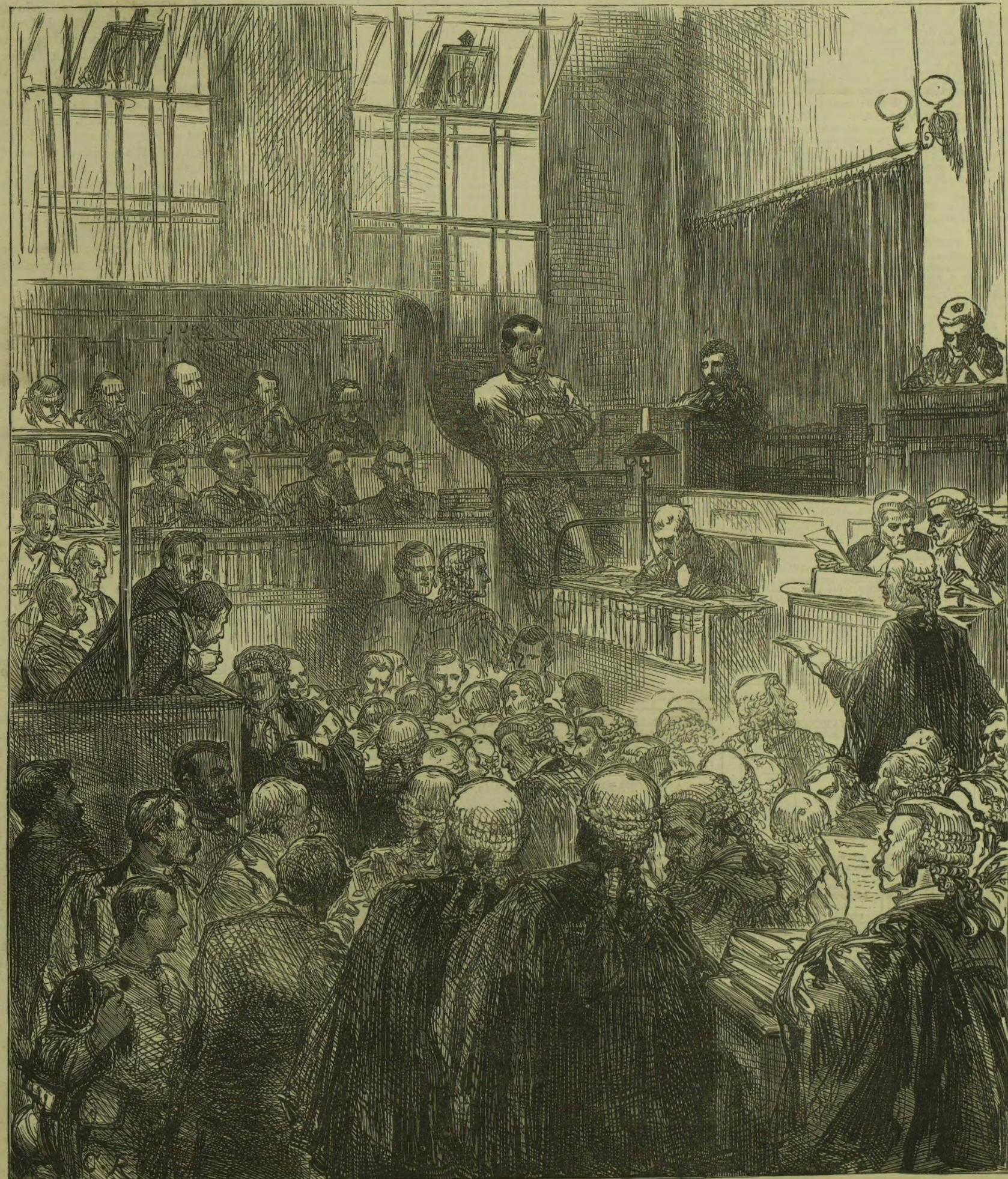


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TRIAL OF THE DETECTIVES AT THE OLD BAILEY: EXAMINATION OF THE CONVICT KURR.

developed any political force in France upon which the Marshal might rely for exacting such a condition. If, however, in spite of all such considerations, he should refuse to give effect to the voice of the country there can be little doubt, we think, that the Chamber of Deputies will so far "stop the supplies" as to leave his personal administration without pecuniary support, and in the withholding of which such an administration will be rendered impracticable — impracticable, that is to say, without a gross violation of constitutional guarantees. Marshal MacMahon, in short, has become shut up by the decision of the French people to the humiliating alternative pointed out to him by M. Gambetta — "*Où se soumettre, ou se démettre.*"

What will the Republican majority do in the circumstances? The question has been partly answered in the foregoing paragraph — partly, but not wholly. It may be taken for granted, we surmise, that they will not be weak enough to consent to fritter away by vain compromises the will of France as expressed by an immense majority of the constituencies. But that they will still maintain the moderation which they have so marvellously exemplified during the last five months is much to be desired, for the sake not of France only, but also of Europe. "If," in the eloquent words of *Le Soleil*, "they understand how to keep in the path of order, industry, calmness, and peace; if they understand how to prevent economical troubles and moral agitations, to reassure all interests, develop the national prosperity, and promote business; if they understand how to give France domestic stability and external security, the question will be solved — the cause of the Republic will be gained." No doubt the realisation of the fruits of victory will demand even higher qualities than those required to achieve the victory itself. Solid statesmanship is much rarer than triumphant partisanship; and to pass from the latter to the former will severely test the mettle of Republicans. We shrink from anything approaching to a prophecy as to what may be the result. We see no insuperable reason for expecting failure, no insurmountable difficulty which calm good sense and resolute self-restraint may not overcome. But in order to this there must be a gradual subsidence of party passions; and it is of the last importance that the dominant party should continue to hold up before France a bright example of moderation, self-possession, and disinterested patriotism.

We are compelled to hold over until next week our critic's comments upon the exhibition of pictures by British and Foreign Artists at the French Gallery, Pall-mall East, although it contains more than the ordinary proportion of notable works.

The Hon. A. H. Thesiger, Q.C., third son of Lord Chelmsford, has been offered, and has accepted, the seat in the High Court of Justice rendered vacant by the resignation of Lord Justice Amphlett.

Lord Carnarvon entertained at Highclere Castle on Wednesday the Mayor, aldermen, and councillors of the borough of Newbury, the Town Clerk, the borough magistrates, and the principal officials of the town.

On the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, Madle Adelheid, to her cousin, Baron Edmund von Rothschild, Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild, of Frankfort, has presented a gift of 300,000 marks (£15,000) to the Jewish Religious Society of the same city.

A well-attended town's meeting, convened by the Mayor, was held in the Council Chamber at Bristol on Tuesday for the purpose of taking steps to raise a memorial to the late Miss Carpenter. A letter was read from the Dean of Bristol, who is still indisposed, warmly approving of the proposal. Canon Girdlestone proposed the first resolution, affirming the desirability of perpetuating the memory of the deceased lady by the promotion of some branch of philanthropic work in which she took special interest. This was seconded by Mr. Alan Greenwell, and carried. Mr. Mark Whitwell then proposed, and Dr. Caldecott seconded, the appointment of an influential committee to receive subscriptions and carry out the design. The tone of the speeches was strongly in favour of the establishment in various parts of the city of homes for friendless boys, similar to that founded by Miss Carpenter on St. James's Back, Bristol. £400 was subscribed in the room.

Mr. Gladstone is still in Ireland. On Sunday he attended morning service at the little church at Shillelagh, and subsequently walked home with Lord Meath. The next day he left Coolatin Park, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, with his wife, and daughter, and secretary, Mr. Spencer Lyttelton. They were driven to the railway station by Lady Alice Fitzwilliam. Mr. Gladstone, who was received with cheering, carried away with him a memento of the place in the shape of a genuine "sprig of shillelagh," cut for him from the far-famed shillelagh oak at Aughrim, where the train stopped for some time. The right hon. gentleman was interviewed by a Roman Catholic priest, Dr. Kavanagh, of Carlow Lay College, who complained of the policy of the late Government with reference to the Irish University Bill, and declared that the Bishops were opposed to it because it proposed in its clauses to establish an institution for mixed religions. The interview was cut short by the departure of the train, which reached Bray about four o'clock. The party having alighted, carriages were in waiting to drive them to Powerscourt, where they remained on a visit to Lord and Lady Powerscourt for a few days. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Gladstone, in company with Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, visited the Roman Catholic Reformatory at Glencree, and, at the earnest solicitation of the president of the institution, delivered a short address to the boys, recommending them to be grateful to their instructors, and to practise humility as the surest safeguard of all people. On Wednesday he inspected the National and Catholic Schools at Enniskerry, and expressed himself highly pleased with the performances of the children. He also visited the Catholic chapel and presbytery, and subsequently drove Mr. Gladstone and a large party to the Powerscourt Waterfall, returning to Powerscourt in the dusk of the evening on foot. Mr. Gladstone was to go to Charleville on a visit to Lord Limerick. — At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, held on Wednesday, it was unanimously resolved to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Gladstone.

THE COURT.

The Queen gave a ball yesterday week at Balmoral Castle to the servants, tenantry, and gillies of the Balmoral and Aberdeenshire estates. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales were present part of the time; the ladies and gentlemen of the household were also present. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon dined with the Queen. On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Pearson M'Adam Muir, minister of Polmont, officiated. The Princess of Wales and her daughters lunched with the Queen. On Monday Halloween was celebrated in the usual manner in the evening. The servants and tenants, carrying torches, walked in procession up to the castle, where a bonfire was lighted and reels were danced. Her Majesty, the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household, were present. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Rev. A. Campbell dined with the Queen. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice pay frequent visits to the Princess of Wales, and walk and drive daily. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has left the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales left Newmarket yesterday week, where he had been visiting Mr. Chaplin. His Royal Highness travelled by a special train on the Great Eastern Railway, via Bury St. Edmunds, to Barnham, on a visit to the Duke of Grafton, previously to his visit to Lord Londesborough, in Yorkshire. The departure of the Princess of Wales with her daughters on Tuesday was deferred, owing to Miss Knollys having suffered a relapse. Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales having been granted a special passing day for naval cadetships, take their places on the Navy List between the two half-yearly "batches" of January and July. The seniority of the young Princes is June 5, 1877.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Malta on Saturday last on board H.M.S. Sultan, accompanied by the Osborne, on board which were the Royal children. They landed in La Valetta harbour, and were received with due naval and military honours. The Duke and Duchess proceeded to the San Antonio Palace.

The Duke of Connaught visited the Presbytery, at Fermanagh, on Thursday week, and also the Loretto Institute, where he received an address, delivered by one of the pupils, to which he responded. His Royal Highness inspected the chief part of the establishment.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg have arrived at Balbirnie from staying with the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon at Gordon Castle.

His Excellency the Brazilian Minister and the Baroness de Penedo have returned to Grosvenor-gardens from the Continent.

The Dowager Duchess of St. Albans has arrived in town from Brighton.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ely have left town for Dover.

The Marquis of Ailesbury has arrived in town from Jervaux Abbey, Yorkshire.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has arrived in Downing-street, from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Abergavenny at Eridge Castle, Tunbridge Wells.

Viscountess Clifden and Colonel Stirling have arrived at Haldenby House, Northampton, from Bournemouth.

Baron and Lady Diana Huddleston have arrived at their residence in Ennismore-gardens from Brighton.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote have arrived in town from Pynes, Exeter.

Lady Mary Shelley is now believed to be almost, if not quite, out of danger.

Sir Dudley C. Marjoribanks, Bart., M.P., Lady Marjoribanks, and Miss Marjoribanks have arrived at Brook House, Park-lane, from Guisachan, N.B.

Paul Musurus Bey has left London for Constantinople on a short leave of absence.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain W. Evelyn Denison, M.P. for Nottingham, son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William T. Denison, K.C.B., to Lady Elinor Amherst, fifth daughter of Earl and Countess Amherst, was celebrated at St. Mary's Church, River-head, near Sevenoaks, on Thursday week. The wedding party arrived from Montreal, Lord Amherst's seat, at half-past eleven o'clock. The bridegroom was attended by Captain Kenyon Slaney, Grenadier Guards, as best man. The bride's princess dress was composed of white satin trimmed with Brussels lace, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms and jessamine a Brussels lace veil. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Margaret and Charlotte Amherst, Miss Denison, Miss C. and Miss K. Denison, Miss Egerton, Lady Jane Grimston, and Hon. Georgina Windsor-Clive, and wore princess robes of white damasene and silk, and white tulle veils, fastened with blue velvet bows. The Ven. Arch-deacon Denison, uncle of the bridegroom, performed the religious ceremony, assisted by the Rev. James M. Burn-Murdoch, M.A., the Vicar. The bride was given away by her father. After the breakfast, the bride and bridegroom left for Keston Lodge, the Earl and Countess of Derby's residence, near Bromley, to pass the honeymoon.

The marriage of Mr. John Gordon Kennedy, Second Secretary to the British Embassy at Rome, and Miss Evelyn Wilbraham, youngest daughter of Colonel the Hon. Edward Wilbraham, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Tuesday, by the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge. The bridegroom was accompanied by Lord William Compton. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Rose Wilbraham, Miss Blanch Pringle, Miss Talbot, and Miss Edith Talbot (cousins of the bride), and Miss Alba Wise (cousin of the bridegroom). The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a cream-white silk dress, trimmed with point de gaze, a tulle veil, and orange blossoms in her hair. She also wore a pearl necklace and diamond cross, diamond pins in her hair, and diamond and pearl earrings. The bridesmaids were all similarly attired in pale blue cashmere and silk dresses, and white felt bonnets trimmed with blue velvet and feathers. The breakfast was given at Lord and Lady Lindsay's residence in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. The bride and bridegroom left for Rothermoor Hall, the Hon. Wilbraham and Lady Mary Egerton's seat, near Knutsford, to spend their honeymoon.

The marriage of the Earl of Aberdeen and Miss Marjoribanks is to take place on Wednesday next.

The marriage of Miss Markham, second daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Markham, of Cufforth Hall, Yorkshire, with Mr. Cecil Samuda, son of Mr. Samuda, M.P., of Loudwater, Herts, is arranged to take place on Dec. 11 at Melton Mowbray.

A marriage is arranged and will shortly take place between Major Brodigan, 28th Regiment, and Miss Alice Caroline Burges, second daughter of Mr. John Ynr Burges and the late Lady Caroline Burges.

THE TRIAL OF THE DETECTIVES.

The Central Criminal Court at the Old Bailey — Mr. Baron Pollock sitting as Judge — has been occupied since Wednesday week, and will probably be engaged for weeks to come, with the trial of four Detective Police officers and a solicitor for conspiracy to prevent the due course of law and justice in the case of forgers and swindlers connected with the late betting-office frauds. In the Calendar of the Court, four of these defendants — namely, John Meiklejohn, Nathaniel Druscovich, William Palmer, and George Clarke, the Inspectors of Police — were charged with feloniously receiving, harbouring, maintaining, and assisting one Harry Benson and others, well knowing that these men had forged and uttered certain warrants for the payment of £10,000 and of 20,000 francs, of which crime Harry Benson and the others have since been convicted; and the same defendants were further indicted, together with Edward Frogatt, the solicitor, for conspiring to prevent the lawful apprehension of those criminals. The circumstances have been made familiar to all readers of the daily newspapers by the lengthy reports which have been published of the preliminary examinations before Sir J. Ingham, the magistrate at Bow-street Police Court. At the trial now proceeding in the Central Criminal Court, the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, with Mr. Gorst, Q.C., Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Cowie, instructed by the Solicitor to the Treasury, Mr. Poland, represent the Crown; Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Walter Ballantine appear as counsel for Meiklejohn; Mr. Douglas Straight for Druscovich; Mr. Besley and Mr. Grain for Palmer; Mr. Collins, Q.C., Mr. Kisch, and Mr. Ayer for Frogatt; Mr. Edward Clarke and Mr. Charles Mathews for Clarke. The prisoners, under the advice of their counsel, all declined to plead; but a plea of "Not Guilty" was entered by order of the Court. The Attorney-General, having stated the case in his speech on the first day of the trial, next day called as witness the convict William Kurr, whose evidence and cross-examination took up the whole of Thursday and Friday week, and part of Monday, the trial being adjourned over Saturday. The convict Harry Benson was put into the witness-box, after Kurr, on Monday afternoon, and his examination lasted through Tuesday and part of Wednesday, till a third witness of the same class, the convict Charles Bale, was called to follow him. These men were attired, as in their former appearance at Bow-street Police Court, in the ordinary dress of the convict prisons; and one of them, in the scene represented by our front-page illustration, stands with folded arms in the witness-box, awaiting the questions put to him by the learned counsel for the prosecution. The Judge's raised seat and desk are seen to the right hand of this Engraving, and the jury-box to the left hand, beneath the window. The barristers at their table below, or at the desks and in the adjacent space of the foreground, are distinguished, of course, by their wigs and gowns; the solicitors for the defence are somewhere near at hand. The prisoners' dock, with its five notorious occupants at this trial, is represented to the extreme left; and one of the prisoners, who leans forward, seems to be exchanging a few words of information with his counsel. The court has been daily crowded with spectators of this important trial.

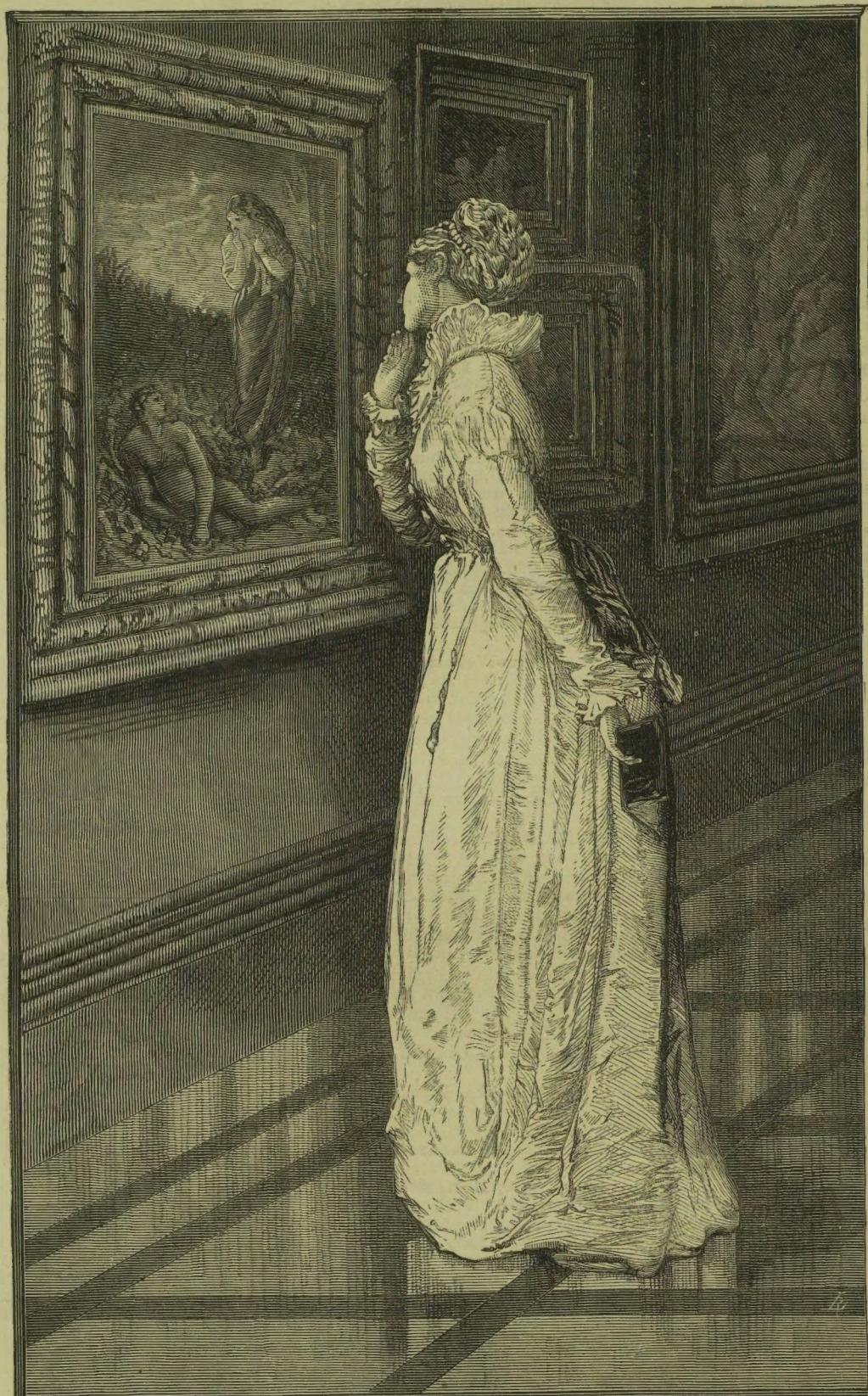
An official announcement is made from St. Petersburg in reference to the insurrection in the Caucasus. It is stated that order has been restored in South Daghestan, while in the northern province of that name the insurgents have suffered sanguinary defeats at the hands of the older and choice Russian regiments.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Oxford Agricultural Society was held last Saturday at the Townhall, Oxford. It was agreed that, as the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society will visit Oxford in 1878, no show should be held next year, and £100 was voted for special prizes to be offered at the meeting of the latter society. The secretary reported that more than one hundred new members had been enrolled during the year, that stock entries had increased from 358 to 648, and that the prizes had been advanced from £677 to £1071.

At a Board of Trade inquiry at South Shields into the loss of the barque Marion, of Newcastle, on the Newfoundland coast, the Court called the serious attention of the Board of Trade to the vessel having been boarded by about forty wreckers, armed with revolvers, knives, and axes, who stripped her. This lawless act of robbery and spoliation on the part of crews of fishing-smacks not being an isolated case on the Newfoundland coast, the Court hoped the Board of Trade, in concert with the Colonial Government, would take adequate measures for the protection of merchant-vessels wrecked, and prevent such outrages, which were a scandal to any colony under the British flag.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Company, held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Tuesday, Sir Henry Tyler, who presided, in moving the adoption of the report, gave details of his recent visit to America, and expressed confidence in the future of the company. He stated that this year's wheat harvest in Canada and the United States was most abundant, and, out of its produce of 80,000,000 bushels, it was expected that 60,000,000 bushels would come over the Grand Trunk system for export to this country. An amendment, proposing a committee of investigation into the affairs of the railway, received the support of the mover and seconder only; and, after the report had been adopted, a resolution was passed thanking Sir Henry for his visit to Canada and the United States, and approving the policy of peace which he advocated while conferring with the railway authorities there.

Deaths from hydrophobia are becoming alarmingly common. On Tuesday the *Times* mentioned three cases — Richard Cheshire, aged twenty-eight, a clerk in the London and North-Western goods department at Camden Town station; Richard Turvey, of Ashton, near Tring, aged nine; and Elizabeth Dobell, aged twenty-four, wife of an actor, residing in Wellington-road, Kentish Town. On Wednesday an inquest was held on Frederick John Izard, aged eight, son of a cooper, living in Baggaley-street, at the East-End. An inquest was held the same day at Bushey respecting the death of Charles Cheshire, who died on Sunday last from hydrophobia. The deceased, who was a clerk in the goods department of the London and North-Western Railway at Broad-street, met a mad dog in the St. Albans-road on Sept. 27, and was severely bitten by it in the hands and wrist. He managed to get hold of the dog's throat and threw it down, kneeling upon the animal's body for at least ten minutes. During this time the deceased told Dr. Iles, who attended him, two carriages passed him, the occupants of which he appealed to and asked them to help him kill the dog. None of them would render him any assistance, and, feeling that he was becoming exhausted, he let go the dog, which slunk away, and he saw no more of it. Cheshire had his wounds cauterised, but he afterwards complained of a pain in the arm, and at length died of hydrophobia.



"THE STORY OF ENDYMION. 'WHAT IS IT?'" BY J. H. LETHERBROW.

"THE STORY OF ENDYMION."

"What is it?" This question, from the young lady who is looking at the picture in the picture, and who does not understand its poetical subject, proves that her acquaintance with mythological romance has not been extensive, and that she has neither studied the classics of ancient Greece nor perused the works of John Keats and H. W. Longfellow. She is walking round the Exhibition, or some picture-gallery, when her eye is caught by the interesting scene depicted on canvas, where the shepherd youth of Latmos, awakened from his sleep on the lonely hillside, perceives the amorous Goddess of the Silver Bow, though without her celestial glory, standing him with gestures of passionate affection. "A thing of beauty," says the poet, "is a joy for ever;" and there is a sort of beauty, at least a pathetic grace and languid fascination, in this bit of voluptuous Hellenic fancy, which has, perhaps, not yet lost its charm. But few young persons of either sex, we should hope, now require to be told that they ought neither to cry for the Moon nor to expect that the Moon will come down and cry for them.

THE BLANTYRE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

The terrible disaster on Monday week at the colliery of Messrs. W. S. Dixon and Co., High Blantyre, seven or eight miles from Glasgow, where 200 workpeople were killed by an explosion of coal-gas, was briefly related in our last publication. We now present some Illustrations of this sad calamity,

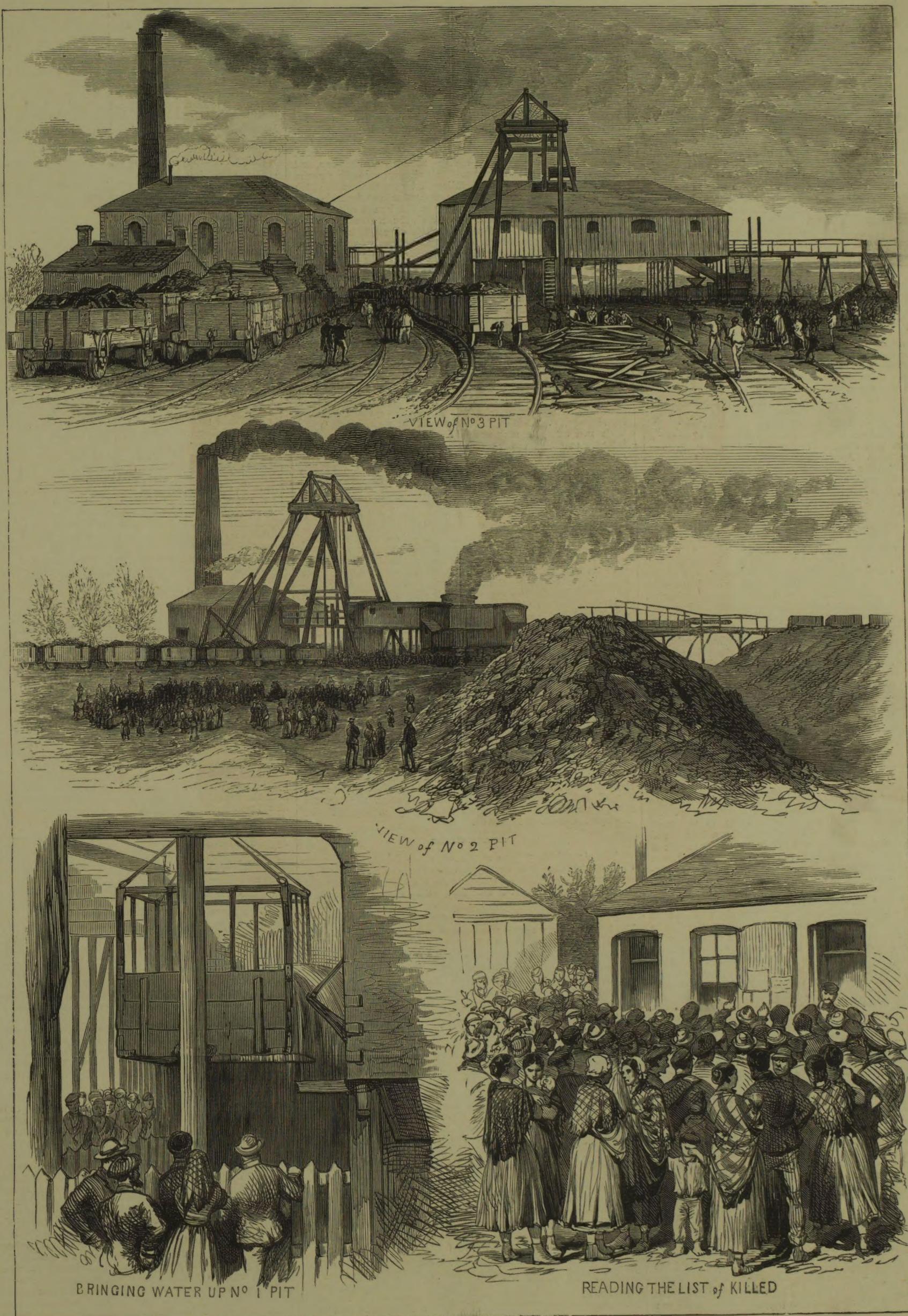
with which a more detailed account may be acceptable to our readers. Some explanation of the plan and working of the colliery seems needful.

There are, it appears, three pits close to one another, the communication underground between Nos. 2 and 3 being such as to render them virtually one pit. Indeed, all the pits, to meet the requirements of the Mines Regulation Act, had communications between them. Nos. 2 and 3 were used for carrying on the ordinary operations of the colliery. In these two the accident happened, the former being the "up-cast" and the latter the "down-cast," so that most of the ventilation of both pits came from No. 3. The depth of the shaft at No. 2 pit is 130 fathoms, while that of No. 3 is 155. There are in all the pits seams of ell, main, and splint coal, and the workings, as usual, branch off in various directions, the shortest passage between Nos. 2 and 3 pits being 600 yards long. The principal channel through which fresh air was drawn was No. 3 pit, and to promote its passage there were three furnaces in connection with the up-cast shaft, which, at the late Government inspection, were found to introduce air at the rate of 100,000 cubic feet per minute. So far as can be ascertained, the ventilation of the colliery was carried out on the most approved principles, and these pits have enjoyed an immunity from accidents of all kinds, though No. 2 pit has been in constant operation ever since it was opened, in 1873.

The mode of working the colliery adopted is that known as the "stoop and room" system. The splint seam, on which the labour of the miners had been chiefly employed, had been

nearly worked out, so that they had commenced gradually to work backwards and upwards towards the bottom of the shaft, removing the "stoops" as they retired. As has been stated, it would seem that the utmost attention was paid, up to the last, to the introduction of constant currents of fresh air into the workings. The influence of the weather, too, and the relation between atmospheric pressure and the collection of explosive gases, had not been allowed to pass unwatched. Due regard was paid to the accumulation of gas likely to arise between the suspension of work on the Saturday and its resumption on Monday morning, as it was thought the interruption of the pumping of the water during that time might injuriously affect the ventilation. To prevent such a result, workmen were sent down into the pit shortly before midnight on the Sunday; and, so far as their report goes, there is reason to believe that they found the works perfectly free from anything like foul gas. The fire-master, Alexander M'Call, and the underground manager, descended the pits at four o'clock on the Monday morning for the purpose of making an examination into their condition previous to the arrival of the miners; when the ventilation, as they state, was quite satisfactory.

Shortly after this examination had been completed, the men began to throng to the pit, as usual, to begin their day's work. As well as can be ascertained, 126 men and boys had descended the No. 3 and 107 the No. 2 shaft by six o'clock, making a total of 233. The work went on without any interruption until about nine, when the people in the neighbour-



THE BLANTYRE COLLIERY EXPLOSION, NEAR GLASGOW.

hood were startled by a sound like that of thunder, and almost immediately afterwards dense volumes of smoke were seen to burst from No. 2 shaft, while from No. 3 bright sheets of flame shot up into the air, succeeded by showers of wood, earth, and stones. When the explosion occurred, Mr. Watson, manager of the colliery, was at No. 3 pithead, superintending the hanging-up of a cage for ell coal. The men who were working beside him had their hands and faces severely scorched. They, however, after a few moments, sufficiently recovered from the terror caused by the explosion to run towards No. 2 pit, to see whether they could render any aid in the rescue of the unhappy sufferers there. But, though some were got out, they were able to effect very little in the way of deliverance, as they found the communication between the two pits stopped. One of the men who were saved, John Sharp, a roadsman, states that when he went down into No. 2 pit, at six o'clock in the morning, everything was apparently all right. He continued working as usual until within a few minutes to nine without the slightest suspicion that anything was wrong, and was ascending the pit to get his breakfast when he felt "an awful blast coming from behind like a storm." He then made for the No. 1 communication, but was there so strongly affected by the after-damp that he was obliged to return, and had to grope his way as far as the underground engine-house. Here he heard through the darkness the overman's voice shouting to the men to go to the big "dook" and open the door. This he attempted to do, but was not able to get further than thirty or forty yards, when he was overcome by the choke-damp. Eventually he succeeded in crawling over the steam-pipe and on to the top of the cage, and was soon afterwards hauled up to the pit's mouth in a state of great exhaustion. There is evidence to show that from one cause or other the effects of the explosion were more severely felt in the south than in the north "dook," for nearly all the men employed in the latter working found their way to the pit's mouth and were rescued.

The news of the disaster spread all over the district with the utmost rapidity. There was a wild rush of people from all directions to the pits. They stood there in a state of intense anxiety awaiting some tidings as to the safety of their near kindred. Nor were there wanting gallant men ready to risk their lives in the dangerous enterprise of attempting to rescue their fellows. It was soon discovered that No. 3 pit shaft was blocked, and that there could not be, at least for some hours, any hope of escape for the imprisoned miners that way. This discovery fell with crushing weight on the hearts of many an anxious woman and child in the crowd, whose anguish found vent in bitter tears. Again there were gleams of hope when it was found that the shaft of No. 2 pit had not been much damaged, and a gang of five men descended into the mine, but, unhappily, only speedily to return exhausted, with the dead body of the overman, Joseph Gilmour, who had been struck down at his post near the engine. There was, however, no lack of volunteers, and another brave band of them was soon lowered into the pit. These succeeded, after great exertion, in bringing to the surface the bodies of several miners, who, in their endeavours to escape, had been overtaken by the after-damp, and had fallen within a few feet of the bottom of the shaft. The appearance of these dead bodies at the pit-head was the signal for renewed outbursts of grief. Women rushed about in a half-frantic state, until, being worn out by the intensity of their suffering, they permitted themselves to be led dejectedly to their homes.

The work of rescue meantime was going on but slowly, and it was not until two or three o'clock that thirteen bodies had been recovered. By that hour, however, the volunteers who had all along been so gallantly engaged in relays in the work of rescue succeeded in reaching within twenty or thirty fathoms of the bottom of the pit, their exertions, it is said, being encouraged by cries heard repeatedly and distinctly from beneath. At this point, however, their further progress became completely obstructed by the breaking of the partition which separates the shaft into the up and down cast. It became necessary for a time to give up the search. But again throughout the evening and night the search was continued with renewed energy, and the efforts of those who so manfully laboured in it were rewarded by the discovery of three more men—Thomas Macdonald, Charles Gainer, and William Gemmel—who were brought to the surface alive, though in a very prostrate condition. They were removed to Glasgow, where Gainer soon expired. There was also a boy found living, but who died before he could be raised to the mouth of the pit. The survivors, who had been imprisoned there fifteen hours, could give no account of their experience. Many fragments of limbs and other parts of human bodies, with scraps of clothing, were found scattered about, or packed together with shattered timbers, coal, earth, and a variety of rubbish, blocking up the bottom of No. 3 shaft. The obstruction here was nearly 20 ft. thick, and several days have been occupied in the task of its removal. But only seventy-eight of the bodies of the dead had been recovered by Wednesday evening last; the actual number killed seems to be 204, out of 233 who were in the pit at the time of the explosion. Many experienced workmen from various parts of the country are continuously engaged in the pit day and night, the reliefs being so arranged that from thirty to forty men descend the shaft every six hours. The operations are superintended from time to time by Mr. Weir, Mr. Wilson, of Larkhall; Mr. Fairlies, Mr. Ferguson; Mr. Gordon, of Knightswood; Mr. White, of Rosewell; Mr. Allan, of Balgarry; Mr. Gilchrist, of Hillhouse; and several other gentlemen whose practical acquaintance with the working of mines has been found of the greatest value. Mr. Moore, the Inspector of Mines for the Lanarkshire district; Mr. Rankine, of Glasgow; Mr. Duncan, of Calder; and Mr. Thomson, of the firm of Dixon and Co., have been unremitting in their attendance at the pits. An inquest, and a special inquiry by the official inspector for the Board of Trade, will be held to investigate the cause of this disaster. Subscriptions for the relief of the destitute families have been opened at Glasgow and elsewhere, amounting now to about £8000. A donation of £100 was sent, with a kind message, by her Majesty the Queen.

The Coroner's inquiry into the death of the three men who lost their lives in a gallant attempt to rescue some of the unfortunate miners who perished in the Wigan colliery explosion has ended in a verdict of "Accidental death."

We hear from Hastings that Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a mission-hall at Silverdale on Wednesday; and that the annual meeting of the Philosophical and Historical Society was held in the evening.

The colonelcy of the 96th Foot, vacant by the death of General Thomas Crombie, has been given to General Thomas Maitland Wilson, who has been transferred from the 63rd Foot; and Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Waddy, K.C.B., has been appointed Colonel of the latter regiment. Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains a notification to the effect that Lieutenant-Colonel William G. Dawkins, half-pay, late of the Coldstream Guards, is "removed from the Army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services."

THE WAR.

The Russian army in Bulgaria has at length performed a feat, which may or may not be sustained and followed up to its possible consequences, in the complete investment and blockade of Osman Pasha's position at Plevna. This has been accomplished, so far, by pushing the reinforcements as they came up into line further and further round the left flank of the army—i.e., from the Loftcha road, occupied by the 16th Division, under General Skobeleff, as far as the Sophia road to Telishe. Accompanying and guarding the left of the line was General Gourko, with a force of infantry and cavalry amounting to some 35,000 men. On or about the 17th this officer crossed the River Vid at Churikovo, and on the 25th, assisted by a heavy bombardment calculated to retain Osman's forces in the works, and by a demonstration on the part of the 2nd Roumanian Division on the north-west of the town, between the Vid and the Isker, he vigorously attacked a fortified position between Telishe and Gorni Dubnik, on the Sophia road. A severe action ensued, terminating in the capture of the work, with its commander, Hizzi Pasha, seventy other officers, 2000 men, a battery, and three squadrons of Circassians. This victory, according to the latest intelligence, has been followed by another on the 28th at Telishe, where seven battalions of regular infantry and many officers are reported to have fallen into the hands of the Russians. If this information is correct, the Roumanian right will have joined the Russian left, and the place will be invested. The losses of the assailants at Dubnik were heavy in proportion to the number engaged, 2500 men, including eighty-four officers, being placed *hors de combat*. Upon the whole, however, the result is a step gained in the attack, and, if the advantage can be retained, it means the fall of Plevna. The Turkish garrison is provisioned for a certain time, beyond which it cannot hold out. If the place be evacuated by Osman Pasha, the next question that will arise is whether there be a Russian army sufficiently strong to prevent the escape of Ghazi Osman whenever he finds it convenient to go. We do not know exactly how many men the Turkish commander has with him, but they have been roughly estimated at 50,000. We are acquainted with the Russian force. By the latest intelligence we are informed that it consists, including the Roumanian divisions, of 106 battalions of infantry, 67 squadrons of cavalry, and 356 guns, including the siege train. If these battalions and squadrons were up to their full strength they would represent a force of 106,000 infantry and 8700 cavalry. The circle of investment around Plevna has a circumference of forty-five miles, which would require a much larger army to keep fast inclosed against a desperate sally of the Turks. Much will depend on the weather and the state of the roads.

There have been several encounters between the armies of the Czarewitch and Suleiman Pasha on the banks of the Lom, but these were only reconnoitring affairs. The most important of these minor engagements occurred on the 24th, when the Russians pushed a considerable body of men over the Lom at Yovan-Tchiflik and Karahassankoi. There being but four companies of the enemy to withstand an attack made by eighteen battalions, it was of course successful, but, reinforcements arriving on the side of the Turks, the Russians fell back with the loss of 800 men. Another attack upon Rustchuk, which is being perpetually bombarded, was made upon the 25th from the extreme left in the neighbourhood of Pyrgos, and was attended with a like result.

Though there is no news of importance from the Shipka Pass, a telegram from Constantinople announces the appearance of a body of Russian troops at Sladitsa, south of the Balkans, and fifty-five miles from Sophia, on the Sophia-Kasanlik road. If this be true we must suppose that the movement has an object, either a raid on Sophia or a flank attack on Reouf Pasha.

If the Russian telegrams from Asia Minor are to be believed the position of the remains of the Turkish army is somewhat critical. Abandoning Kars, and closely pursued by Generals Heimann and Lazareff, Mukhtar has fought his way back to Keprikoi, the junction of the Kars and Bayazid roads, at the rate of ten miles a day. His colleague Ismail, with General Tergukasoff's cavalry at his heels, arrived there also on the 26th, having marched with equal rapidity by the Bayazid road through the defile of Delibaba.

The American papers speak of a possible war between China and Siam. For twenty years past Siam has refused to send messengers to China with tribute and acknowledgment of submission to the latter country. China now demands a settlement.

It is stated that the owners of the Fitzmaurice having refused Mr. Dixon's offer as to the salvage, the Cleopatra, with the needle on board, will remain at Ferrol during the winter, while the question of salvage is settled by the Admiralty Court.

The Indian papers state that Mr. Collett and his engineering staff have already commenced surveying the new line of railway from Ahmedabad to Pahlunpore on the broad gauge. It is expected that the line will be finished within two years.

The Sultan has taken an opportunity of informing the Belgian Ambassador that he is studying the institutions of Belgium, as he intends to devote himself to the improvement of the internal affairs of Turkey when the war is at an end. This declaration has been officially published in the Turkish language.

An American engineer and captain at Constantinople have proposed the construction of a bridge over the Bosphorus, between Pera and Scutari, 6000 feet in length. It would have fifteen arches, and serve both as a railway and a road. They estimate the cost, owing to the cheapness of labour at Constantinople, at £5,000,000.

A duplicate electric cable has been successfully submerged between Malta and Bona by the steamer Kangaroo for the Eastern Telegraph and Construction Company. This cable, which is in connection with another now duplicate cable from Bona to Marseilles, and laid for the same company, is a security against interruption of communication in case of any mishap that might occur to the existing lines to England, and also a means of facilitating rapid delivery.

Several items of Egyptian news are telegraphed to the *Daily News* by its correspondent at Alexandria. King John of Abyssinia and King Menelek are stated to have made peace at Gondar. King John (it is added) is furious at the indirect assistance given to King Menelek by the Egyptians, and has shot several chiefs suspected of receiving bribes. Peace has not yet been concluded between King John and Colonel Gordon. The former demands the surrender of the traitor Walda Mikail. It is rumoured that Colonel Gordon is willing to grant King John a port in the Red Sea, probably at Zoola. Suleiman Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Soudan, has gone from Cairo to Massowah to relieve Colonel Gordon, who is returning to Egypt, and who, it is rumoured, wishes to resign his position as Governor of the Soudan.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Complete returns of the fifteen second ballots held on Sunday show that eleven Conservatives and four Republicans have been elected. In the 526 elections which are now concluded, the Republicans have obtained 318, the Bonapartists 112, and the Monarchical parties 96 seats. The second balloting was chiefly advantageous to the Bonapartists, who gained three seats. M. Gudin, in whose behalf M. Gambetta spoke at Château Chinon, was unsuccessful. Assuming that the three remaining elections will be decided in favour of the Republicans, it is reckoned that the Chamber of Deputies will consist of 325 Republicans, 107 Bonapartists, and 101 Royalists; giving the Republicans a majority of 117 votes.

There are, of course, all kinds of surmises afloat, but nothing is known as to the intentions of the Government in the political strait which their own indiscreet conduct has placed them. The retirement of the present Ministry is, however, regarded as certain; for if at any time they hesitated since the severe lesson taught them by the general election, the supplementary elections on Sunday must have convinced them that the minds of the country had become more and more decisively set against their policy. The balance of public opinion appears to be favourable to conciliation. M. Grévy, the leader of the Republican party, is said to use language of the most moderate character, and most favourable to a policy of conciliation. The Government journals differ, for while one says there is an increasing tendency in Government circles towards conciliation, another declares that whatever changes are made a Conservative policy must be maintained.

M. Gambetta, in his speech at Château Chinon in support of M. Gudin, said more violence and arbitrary conduct had preceded the elections of Oct. 14 than had been shown during the whole twenty years of the execrated Empire. He was confident that in a few days the Assembly, with its 330 Republicans, greatly to be recruited after the verification of powers, would restore legality and order, and put an end to the pretensions to keep in place, as necessary organs of the Administration, men who were from the first appointed for a purely political object, now signally defeated. Had these elections been free the Republicans would have counted not 400, but 450.

M. Gambetta has lodged an appeal against the judgment delivered against him on the 12th of last month condemning him to three months' imprisonment and 4000f. fine. The case will come before the Court early next week.

On Monday evening General Noyes, the United States Minister at Paris, gave a dinner in honour of General Grant at the Minister's private residence in the Avenue Josephine. Marshal MacMahon was unable to attend. After dinner General and Mrs. Noyes held a reception, which was attended by nearly the whole of the American colony in Paris and by the principal members of the corps diplomatique. Marshal MacMahon arrived at ten and remained half an hour. The Marshal is showing General Grant every attention. On Sunday he sent him his race tickets, and he has placed his opera-box at his disposal for to-night. General Grant did not, however, attend the races, but went to the American church. On Tuesday M. Léon Say and M. Crémieux called on General Grant at the Hôtel Bristol.

According to the *Soir*, the elections for the municipal councils have been finally fixed for Dec. 2.

Nearly 18,000f. have been subscribed for the purpose of raising a statue to the late M. Thiers.

The rumours that the opening of the Paris Exhibition would be postponed in consequence of an alleged delay in the preliminary works are untrue. The construction of the Exhibition is so far advanced that exhibitors may now take possession of the spaces allotted to them.

The annual public meeting of the Five Academies took place on Thursday week at the Paris Institute. An announcement was made that the prize of a gold medal of the value of 1500f., offered for the best work on "Philologie Comparée," had been awarded to M. Guyard, and two others of 300f. each to MM. Liebich and Frederick Schen.

The French Academy has accepted a legacy of 1000f. left by the widow of M. Jules Janin to found a triennial prize, to bear the name of her husband, for the best French translation of a Latin work.

The death, at his château of Nerville (Loiret), at the age of fifty-four, of Baron Séguier, Judge of the Orleans Court of Appeal, is announced.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel has approved the inscription to be placed upon the gold medal which his Majesty has decided to confer upon the African traveller, Mr. Stanley. It is as follows:—"To the intrepid explorer of Equatorial Africa, Stanley; given by Victor Emmanuel."

Prince Humbert has accepted the title of Protector of the Congress of Orientalists, which is to be held at Rome in September, 1878, Senator Michele Armari presiding.

The Parliament will meet on the 15th inst.

A monumental tablet was uncovered on Sunday at the house in Frastevre, Rome, where, on Oct. 25, 1876, a band of thirty-seven conspiring patriots, surprised and attacked by an overwhelming force of Pontifical Gendarmes and Zouaves, were overpowered after three hours' fighting, and thirteen horribly mutilated; among them the heroic Giuditta Tavani, with her husband, and their son, twelve years old. Of the prisoners, two were executed, the others being condemned to the galleys. Sunday's ceremony was attended by a vast multitude, with flags and wreaths; and in the evening there was an illumination in Trastevre.

General La Marmora has given 240,000 lire to St. John's Hospital at Turin. He has also given large sums to charities at Venice. His health is now completely restored.

The Pope is slightly indisposed, and suffers much from weakness.

The question whether Father Curci had been expelled from the Society of Jesus, about which there were some doubts expressed, is set at rest by a letter from the General of the Jesuits acceding to Father Curci's request to be removed from the society.

GERMANY.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet last Saturday the debate on Herr Camphausen's letter relative to the leave of absence granted to Count Eulenburg was resumed. After five hours' discussion, the motion brought forward by the Progressist party concerning the action of the Government in the matter of administrative reforms was negatived, the Progressists and Polish members voting in favour of it. The motion of the Centre, regarding the Ministerial Organisation Bill and the bill relating to Ministerial responsibility, was rejected by 217 against 132 votes. In the course of the debate Herr Camphausen repudiated in the most positive manner an assertion made by Herr Windhorst that Prince Bismarck ruled absolutely; and in regard to a remark of the same deputy to the effect that the Ministers were merely the clerks of the Imperial Chancellor, Herr Camphausen expressed his opinion that the dignity of the House and that of the Government ought not to allow such observations as those which Herr Windhorst, himself a former Minister, had thought fit to make.

On Tuesday Herr Camphausen, the Minister of Finance, presented a bill for the issue of the new loan of 125,745,000 marks, the proceeds of which, as announced in the Speech from the Throne, will be applied to public works.

The Minister of War, during the discussion last Wednesday on Herr Windhorst's motion for repealing the prohibition against the exportation of horses, declared that the measure was taken last June, when German horse-dealers had received orders from abroad for 20,000 horses fit for military service, a scale of export which would have endangered German mobilisation, and must perhaps remain sometime longer—in fact, so long as mobilisation, although not now expected, is a possibility. Herr Windhorst's motion was rejected.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Standard's correspondent at Vienna, telegraphing on Wednesday, states:—"The Empress Elizabeth of Austria will start immediately for England, where her Majesty will remain until Christmas, and enjoy six weeks' fox-hunting. The Empress will reside at Mr. Langham's, Cottesbrooke House, in Northamptonshire. The Crown Prince Rudolf, with his tutor, Count Bombelles, will accompany his Imperial mother, and will also indulge in the pleasures of the chase."

The Emperor and Empress were present at the marriage of Baroness Louise de Wallersee, daughter of Duke Louis of Bavaria, and niece of the Empress Elizabeth, with Count Larisch-Moennich, which was celebrated on the 20th ult.

At a meeting of both Austrian and Hungarian Ministers, held at Pesth on Tuesday, it was resolved to reopen communications with Germany for a commercial treaty based on the most favoured nation clause.

The Hungarian Budget for 1878 was introduced on Tuesday. In explaining its details, the Minister stated that, in addition to the economies, amounting to 13,000,000 fl., effected in the years 1876 and 1877, a further saving of 3,500,000 fl. would be obtained by reductions in the expenditure for 1878. The estimated revenue for 1878 exceeds that of the present year by 2,500,000 fl. The estimated deficit amounts to 15,750,000 fl., of which 8,900,000 fl. is incurred on account of the redemption of the State Debt. Consequently, the remaining deficit from other causes amounts to 6,700,000 fl., which shows a reduction of 6,800,000 fl. compared with 1877.

DENMARK.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Folkething the report of the Finance Committee was brought forward. The Left, forming the majority of the Committee, moved that the House should reject the provisional financial law which is attached as a note to the Budget of 1877-8, and then pass by the second reading of the Budget itself. At the same time, the Left offered to give a provisional sanction to the Budget in a form which the Ministry declared to be unacceptable. The Right (minority) offered, in case of the provisional Budget passing to the second reading, to vote for its preliminary approval in the form accepted by the Ministry. The Government declared that the adoption of the motion of the majority could only result in a new provisiorum being decreed at once.

The hereditary Princess Caroline of Denmark completed her eighty-fourth year on Sunday last. This venerable Princess (the Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes) is the daughter of the late King Frederick VI., who was the son of the unfortunate Princess Caroline Mathilda, the granddaughter of George II. Princess Caroline is consequently the oldest member of the English Royal family, and is also the oldest member of any European Royal family. A telegram was during the day received from the Princess of Wales.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—According to official information published by the Norwegian Government, the mercantile fleet of that country consists of 7814 vessels, of which 7596 are sailing vessels and 218 steamers. The total number of the crews is 60,281 persons; and, considering that the entire population of Norway is barely 2,000,000 souls, the proportion of sailors to the total number of inhabitants is unusually high—probably higher than in any other country.

SWEDEN.

The King has returned to Stockholm from his journey to Norway. His Majesty has created a new decoration—a medal which is to be distributed amongst such farmers in Norway as distinguish themselves in the cultivation of their land.

We learn from the *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Copenhagen that the King lately presented the choir called the "Orpheus Dranger in Upsala" with a musical work, to which his Majesty has written the libretto. The music is composed by Mr. Hallström; and the work, called "Souvenirs from Upsala," is divided into three parts—the first representing the ceremony, during the late quadri-centennial fêtes, in the church; the second, the procession to "Wodin's Wood;" and the third, called "On the Hills of Old Wodin."

AMERICA.

President Hayes has been warmly greeted along the whole route from Washington to Richmond (Virginia). He was received at Richmond on Tuesday by 10,000 of the inhabitants, and the Mayor of the town addressed him as the pacifier of the country. In his reply the President paid a high compliment to the history of the State of Virginia in the past, and predicted for it a prosperous future. Secretaries Evarts, Thompson, and Sherman, who accompanied the President, made Union speeches. Secretary Sherman said that every member of the Administration firmly supported the President's Southern policy, which, with the approval of the people, would be carried out to the end. Both North and South must sustain it. The war, said the Secretary, need not be forgotten, but its results must be accepted. All hearts should blend, and all parties respect each other; and, if the South observed the constitutional amendments, peace would ever prevail throughout the land. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, spoke in praise of the President's policy. A long procession of white and black militia escorted the visitors along the streets, which were decorated with banners and triumphal arches. Notwithstanding the rain which was falling at the time, 50,000 spectators were present. President Hayes visited the agricultural fair on Wednesday, when Mr. Kemper, the Governor of Virginia, cordially tendered to the President the hospitalities of the State. Speeches were made by the President and the members of the Cabinet accompanying him. A reception was held in the evening at the Governor's mansion.

In the Senate bills have been introduced for re-establishing the Court of Commissioners on the Alabama claims, and for the redistribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award. They also provide for the further disbursement of moneys received under the award. Senator Morton, who has been ill for some time past, is considered to be in a hopeless condition.

In the House of Congress on Monday 850 bills and resolutions were introduced, several of which proposed the remonetisation of silver, modifications in the tariff, the consolidation of the public debt, and the repeal of the Resumption Act. One of the bills introduced proposes the appointment of a Commission for the American department of the Paris Exhibition and the appropriation of 150,000 dollars for that purpose. The

majority of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives has reported in favour of a bill repealing the section of Specie Resumption Act, fixing a date for resuming specie payments. The bill was re-committed to the same Committee, a course which gives that body power to press for definite action at any time. A test-vote taken in the House showed that there were 138 members in favour and 116 against the bill. Mr. Willis, Democrat, of New York, has introduced a bill in the Lower House reducing all duties 25 per cent, and in some cases providing for a greater rebate. The bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The Speaker has appointed Mr. Fernando Wood, New York, to be Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, with a majority of members favouring the reduction of protective duties.

It is stated from Washington that Mr. John Welch, of Philadelphia, who was chairman of the Finance Board at the Centennial Exhibition, has been appointed Minister to England, in place of Mr. Pierrepont. This appointment (says the American correspondent of the *Times*) gives universal satisfaction. Mr. Nadal has been reappointed Second Secretary of the American Legation in London. The Senate has confirmed the President's nominations of other foreign Ministers—General Noyes to France, Mr. Kasson to Austria, Mr. Lowell to Spain, Mr. Stoughton to Russia, and Mr. Fish to Switzerland.

CANADA.

The Government records show that, since 1870, the Indians in the north-west have surrendered 440,000 square miles of territory to the Dominion Government.

Lord Dufferin was entertained at a farewell banquet by the citizens of Winnipeg, in Manitoba, on Sept. 29; and, in answer to the toast proposing his health, made a long speech, which has been reported by the local press with high laudation. Reviewing the past history of the Dominion, he specially traced the progress of the State of Manitoba, which, he said, might be regarded as the keystone of that mighty arch of sister provinces which spans the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It was here, he said, that Canada, emerging from her woods and forests, first gazed upon her rolling prairies and unexplored North-West, and learnt as by an unexpected revelation that her historical territories of the Canadas, the eastern seaboard of New Brunswick, Labrador, and Nova Scotia, the Laurentian lakes and valleys, corn-lands and pastures, though themselves more extensive than half a dozen European kingdoms, were but the vestibules and ante-chambers to that till then undreamt-of Dominion, whose immeasurable dimensions alike confound the arithmetic of the surveyor and the verification of the explorer. It was here that, counting her past achievements as but the preface and prelude to her future exertions and expanding destinies, she took a fresh departure, received the effluvia of a more Imperial inspiration, and felt herself no longer a mere settler along the bank of a single river, but the owner of half a continent, and in the amplitude of her possession, in the wealth of her resources, in the sinews of her material might, the peer of any power on the earth. Alluding to the Marquis of Salisbury's well-remembered suggestion of the geographical misconceptions that are often engendered in men's minds by the smallness of the maps they have consulted, he said that to this cause probably might be attributed the inadequate idea entertained by the best-educated persons of the extent of her Majesty's North-American possessions, or the capabilities they possess of affording happy and prosperous homes to millions of the human race. But, in contemplating the vistas thus opened to our imagination (said Lord Dufferin), we must not forget that there ensues a corresponding expansion of our obligations. For instance, unless great care is taken, we shall find, as we move westwards, that the exigencies of civilisation may clash injuriously with the prejudices and traditional habits of our Indian fellow-subjects. As long as Canada was in the woods the Indian problem was comparatively easy—the progress of settlement was slow enough to give ample time and opportunity for arriving at an amicable and mutually convenient arrangement with each tribe with whom we successively came into contact; but once out upon the plains, colonisation will advance with far more rapid and ungovernable strides, and it cannot fail eventually to interfere with the by no means inexhaustible supply of buffalo, upon which so many of the Indian tribes are now dependent. Against this contingency it will be our most urgent and imperative duty to take timely precautions by enabling the red man, not by undue pressure, or hasty or ill-considered interference, but by precept, example, and suasion, by gifts of cattle and other encouragements, to exchange the precarious life of a hunter for that of a pastoral, and eventually that of an agricultural people. Happily, in no part of her Majesty's dominions are the relations existing between the white settler and the original natives and masters of the land so well understood or so generously and humanely interpreted as in Canada, and as a consequence, instead of being a cause of anxiety and disturbance, the Indian tribes of the Dominion are regarded as a valuable adjunct to our strength and industry.

In conclusion, Lord Dufferin said: In a world apart, secluded from extraneous influences, nestling at the feet of her majestic mother, Canada dreams her dream, and forebodes her destiny—a dream of ever-broadening harvests, multiplying towns and villages, and expanding pastures; of constitutional self-government, and a confederated empire; of page after page of honourable history, added to her contribution to the annals of the mother country, and to the glories of the British race; of a perpetuation for all time upon this continent of that temperate and well-balanced system of government which combines in one mighty whole as the eternal possession of all Englishmen, the brilliant history and traditions of the past, with the freest and most untrammeled liberty of action in the future.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

A telegram of news from the Cape, dated Oct. 28, received from Madeira, reports that the murderers of Mr. Bell in the Transvaal have been captured. It is added that no alarm is felt by the whites. The forces under Commander Griffith have attacked and burned Kreli's kraal without loss.

A 52-carat diamond, valued at £3000, has been found at the fields.

INDIA.

The weekly telegram from the Viceroy continues to report continued improvement. The numbers receiving aid and at work on the relief works are decreasing, and the rain was general everywhere last week, with the exception of Scinde and the North-West Province.

The Morning Post states that Sir Andrew Clarke has been appointed by the Viceroy responsible Minister for the famine administration. He is starting remunerative railway and irrigation works. The same paper says that Captain the Hon. G. Villiers has been appointed military secretary to the Viceroy.

A Calcutta telegram declares that the relations of the Government with the Khan of Khelat are most cordial, and that the movement of troops now taking place is in accordance with previous arrangements made at the direct suggestion of the Khan.

According to recently published statistics, the present population of British India is 190,000,000. Bombay is the most sparsely populated of the three Presidencies, having only 131 persons to a square mile, while Madras has 243, and Bengal 395.

CHINA.

Official possession of the Woosung Railway has been taken by the Chinese authorities, who have stopped the traffic.

Advices from Hong-Kong to Sept. 22, via San Francisco, published in the American papers, state that much dissatisfaction has been occasioned at Hong-Kong owing to the new Governor, Mr. Pope Hennessy, having insisted upon treating the Chinese population there with greater consideration than has been usual, and to his abrogation of some severe laws and customs affecting them. There is said to have been much excitement throughout the colony, and formal appeals to the Home Government against the conduct of the Governor are threatened by the British colonists.

AUSTRALIA.

We hear from Adelaide to Oct. 26 that the new Ministry for South Australia has been formed. Among its members are Mr. Bentall, Treasurer; Mr. Morgan, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Mann, Attorney-General; Mr. Playford, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Mr. Hawker, Public Works; Mr. Blyth, Education.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There was a very heavy day's racing at Newmarket last Thursday week, as the card contained no less than eleven events, inclusive of two matches, and every one of them produced a contest. We note with great pleasure that the American representatives, Start and Bay Final, were each successful, and we trust that next year Mr. Sanford may have as successful a season as his pluck and enterprise deserve. Hydromel, who shares with Jannette the credit of being still undefeated, had no trouble in landing a Sweepstakes from a pair of moderate opponents; and then came a Limited Free Handicap, which was interesting from the fact that it enabled three of the prominent Cambridgeshire candidates to fight their battle over again. These were Gladia, Avontes, and Rosy Cross, and previous form was quite upset, as Gladia, the third in the great handicap, was very easily beaten by the other two, of whom Rosy Cross got the better of a pretty finish. Of course the Dewhurst Plate was the principal event of the day, and a capital field of nine started for it. Lord Falmouth elected to be represented by Childeric instead of Jannette, and Count Lagrange ran both Insulaire and Inval. Unfortunately for his owner, Beauclerc, the winner of the Middle Park Plate, was not engaged, and the colt by Scottish Chief—Katie, who was second to him in that race, had to be withdrawn, having gone amiss. This left Pilgrimage as the best representative of those that ran in the Two-year-old Derby, and Athol Lad and Attalus were the most noteworthy of the remainder. As was the case at Doncaster, Childeric proved utterly unable to act in the heavy ground, and never gave his supporters the smallest hope; the distance was much too far for the roaring Athol Lad, and Pilgrimage beat the French pair very cleverly. The winner, who is a half-sister to Pellegrino, has proved one of the cheapest purchases ever made, as less than six weeks ago Lord Lonsdale secured her, for only 190 gs., at the sale of Mr. Gerard Sturt's stud. The easy victory of Red Hazard in the Troy Stakes concluded a long day's sport.

The next day saw Pilgrimage again to the fore in a Post Sweepstakes; and she has the credit of being the first conqueror of Redwing, who succumbed by a neck, after a very pretty finish between the pair and Clémentine, who was only beaten a head for second place. After the fine performances of Belphebe both in the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, she was naturally greatly fancied for the Jockey Club Cup, for which Springfield did not start. She is by no means, however, an every-day animal; and, though going wonderfully well at the Bushes, Verneuil had her in trouble soon afterwards, and beat her very cleverly indeed at the finish; St. Christophe, who was attempting to concede the filly 11 lb., was a bad third. Only Ecossais had the temerity to oppose Springfield in the All-Aged Stakes; and the latter, showing even more wonderful speed than ever, made a fearful example of him. It is, we believe, not yet settled whether Springfield will be trained again; but, should he win two or three good races over cup courses next season, he will have thoroughly proved himself the best horse of this or any other time. On Saturday Lord Falmouth, who has this season exceeded the largest amount ever previously won by an owner of racchorses, appropriately took the Winding-Up Handicap by the aid of Great Tom, and the Houghton Handicap fell to Warren Hastings (6 st. 4 lb.), who has sadly disappointed his party on several occasions this season. The match between Placida and Thunderstone, over the R.M., excited the greatest interest, and a shade of odds was laid on the big colt, who was in receipt of 6 lb. from the Oaks winner. Placida, who has been amiss for the greater part of the summer, is evidently recovering her best form, and, coming along at a good pace from the start, she had her opponent in trouble a long way from home, and won as she liked. A good deal of money was dependent on F. Archer's winning mounts reaching 200 by the end of last week, and they only fell short of that number by three.

An event of the week was the sale of the "hurdle-racer," Hampton, to Lord Ellesmere, for 7200 gs.; and we yet hope to see him and Springfield meet over two miles and a half. Forerunner was bought by Mr. Naylor for 2500 gs., and some nice brood mares, the property of Captain Ray, who has given up breeding, were knocked down very cheaply.

We learn that a bust of the late Admiral Rous is being executed by Mr. M. M. Razzi, and, when completed, will be placed in the club-room at Newmarket. A model of the bust has been approved by the committee of the Jockey Club.

The First South Lancashire (Open) Coursing Meeting proved very successful, though hares were scarcely so plentiful as they have been upon previous occasions, and long walks had to be taken every now and then before a slip could be obtained. The Scarisbrick Cup was, of course, the chief event, and it fell to Last But One, by Hasty Joe—Jenny Lind. Old Corby Castle ran into the last three, and the well-known names of Dyzagara and Meolsman appeared among the beaten lot. The Derby, for dog puppies, was won by Prince Charming, by The Palmer—Princess Royal II.; and the Oaks, a similar stake for the "young ladies," went to Sall-o'-th'-Mill, by Hayberry Mill—Beda, who proved too good for Prince Charming when they contested the piece of plate given to be run for by the respective winners of the Derby and Oaks. Mr. Warwick got through four very heavy days' work most satisfactorily, and no fault could be found with Wilkinson's slipping.

Saturday last was a red-letter day with bicyclists, as a fifty guinea challenge cup, presented by the proprietor of the *Sporting Life*, was ridden for at Lillie-bridge. The Hon. Ion Keith-Falconer and Mr. Wyndham, the present champion, were absentees. However nine came to the post, and H. Osborne, who won very easily indeed, rode the full distance in 3h. 18 min. 55 sec., which is by far the best amateur time on record. S. C. Rhodes, a comparative novice, was second. The performances were all the more remarkable from the fact that the path was terribly heavy from the incessant rain.

Those old opponents, H. Kelley and J. H. Sadler, will scull from Putney to Mortlake next Monday for £200 a side. Both are said to be very well, and in something like their old form.

The demolition of the wreck of the Forest was completed on Tuesday morning. Exactly seven weeks have elapsed since the collision which rendered these operations necessary. The work has been accomplished by Captain Nisbet, R.N., and has cost the Trinity House about a thousand pounds.

The following extract from a letter written by Mr. J. T. Rogers, Director of Public Instruction in Egypt, shows that the Khedive is taking vigorous steps to suppress the traffic in slaves:—"Cairo, Oct. 18.—The day before yesterday the Khedive sent me ten female slaves, and to-day four more, who had been seized from the dealers, and I placed them, according to his Highness's instructions, in the female school. Of course, they came to me in rags and covered with dirt; but on their arrival at the school they were immediately put in warm baths and dressed in clean clothes, after which they were not to be recognised as the same beings."



THE BLANTYRE COLLIERY EXPLOSION, NEAR GLASGOW: CALLING FOR VOLUNTEERS FOR THE EXPLORING PARTIES.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bramley, Richard, to be Vicar of Kirkdale.
 Edwards, T. H.; Vicar of Lindfield.
 Granville, Roger; Rector of Bideford, North Devon.
 Gurney, John Langton; Vicar of Bierton, Bucks.
 Harris, John; Rector of Flitton, Suffolk.
 Jones, Walter Anthony; Minor Canon in Salisbury Cathedral.
 Morland, Anthony Thomas; Rector of Chilton, Berks.
 Owen, Humphrey Edward; Rector of South Moreton, Berks.
 Partridge, Walter Henry; Curate of Witney, Oxon.
 Peacock, Walter G.; Rector of Uleby, near Alford.
 Tritton, Robert Briseo; Vicar of Bognor, Sussex.—*Guardian.*

The chancel of Blewbury church, Berks, was reopened after restoration on Wednesday by the Bishop of Oxford.

The Church of St. Margaret, Topsham, Exeter, which has been completely rebuilt, was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese on Saturday last.

The chancel of St. Bartholomew's, Aldsworth, Gloucestershire, has been reopened after restoration. A new organ replaced an harmonium.

On Wednesday the parish church of Langport, in Somerset, which has been restored at a cost of £2000, was reopened by the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

A painted window, the work of Messrs. Clayton and Bell, has been placed in the chancel of Milton Abbott, by the children of the Rev. Sir St. Vincent Hammick, Vicar.

A public meeting was recently held at Putney, at which it was resolved, with only fourteen dissentients, that no assignment of seats in the parish church ought to be made.

The jubilee of the consecration of Trinity Church, Ripon—a church which was built out of a bequest of £13,000, left for that purpose by Dr. Kilvington, a former medical practitioner in that city—was celebrated on Wednesday.

The Chapel Royal, Whitehall, will be reopened for Divine service on Sunday next. The Bishop of London will preach on the occasion. The organ has been rebuilt and the choir reorganised under the superintendence of Mr. C. S. Jekyll, organist of her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

As the congregation in Stirchly church, Shropshire, were assembling on Sunday morning, the church parted down the side walls, as well as across the ceiling and roof, causing the greatest consternation. The *Globe* states that this quaint old church, dedicated to St. James, was built in the year 1100.

The Bishop of London will, on and after Monday next, resume his weekly attendance at London House, on Mondays, from eleven till twelve o'clock. Clergymen and others desirous of an appointment are requested to write to the Rev. W. M. Sinclair, Fulham Palace, S.W.

Felstead church, with the mortuary chapel of Lord Rich, the munificent founder of Felstead Grammar School, attached, has been reopened by the Bishop of St. Albans, after undergoing a restoration from which only the tower and Lord Rich's famous monument are excepted.

On Wednesday the restoration of the old collegiate church, Wolverhampton, was announced to be complete. The total expenditure had been £25,880. Of this sum the Ecclesiastical Commissioners contributed £4000, and the rest, with a trifling exception, has been raised by voluntary contributions.

By a subscription among the congregation of Christ Church, Woburn-square, the altar-plate, an ugly service of the period of William III., has been replaced by a fine silver-gilt service in the Renaissance style, much resembling the altar-plate manufactured for St. Paul's Cathedral a few years ago by Messrs. Lias and Son, St. Bride-street, Ludgate-circus, by whom this service is also supplied.

Dr. Vaughan (the Master of the Temple) proposes to give twelve public readings on the Epistle to the Philippians, open to any persons interested in the study of the Greek Testament, whether members of the Temple or not. The readings will be at eight o'clock in the morning, on the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the next three weeks, beginning on Tuesday, Nov. 6, in the lecture-room of the Middle Temple.

The report of the governor of Queen Anne's Bounty for 1876 states that the gifts by benefactors, both private and public, towards the improvement of poor benefices have not diminished. During the year 114 grants were made, as compared with 101 in 1875. The accounts show that the income for the year was £146,981, and the disbursements £119,808. The balance-sheet on Dec. 31, 1876, showed the assets to amount to £3,777,976, and the liabilities to £3,749,435, giving a balance in favour of the corporation of £28,541.

The Bishop of London presided at a meeting at Trinity Schools, Stepney, on Saturday last, to celebrate the reopening of the schools after their restoration. He distributed prizes for religious knowledge, and addressed the children. The Rev. J. E. Kempe, Rector of St. James's, Westminster, and other friends of voluntary schools, were present, and addressed the meeting. At the close of the proceedings at the schools the Bishop adjourned to the site of a new mission building about to be erected in the same parish, and the foundation-stone was laid by Mr. Philip Cazenove. A short service was held in the open air, and the Bishop delivered an address, congratulating the Vicar on the important work that was going on in the parish, and speaking highly of the value of mission-rooms as an aid to the work of the Church in poor districts.

DIOCESAN MEETINGS.

The Bishop of Ripon has issued a circular recently to the archdeacons of his diocese asking them to assist him in making arrangements for holding a diocesan conference in October, 1878.

The annual meeting of the York Diocesan Church Building and Endowment Society was held on Tuesday at York—the Archbishop of York presiding—when several grants of money were made in aid of churches and parsonage-houses, on the works of which a total sum of £13,955 is to be expended.

At the Peterborough diocesan conference yesterday week Mr. Heygate, M.P., opened a discussion on the Burials Bill, contending that no real grievance was felt, much less substantiated; that the agitation was a step towards disestablishment, purely factious and political; that no concession or compromise was possible; and that the clergy had no alternative but to oppose the clause.

A conference in connection with the Church of England Temperance Society was held on Monday afternoon in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese, to consider the claims of the temperance movement upon the Universities and public schools. His Lordship, in opening the proceedings, said the object of the society was to create a good, manly public opinion which would condemn not merely the drunkard's excess but the habit of decent intemperance, which he was afraid was more prevalent now than it had been. Canon Ellison and the Archdeacon of Bucks also addressed the gathering.

The first conference of the newly-constituted diocese of Truro opened on the 25th ult. The Bishop urged that it was their ultimate duty to provide Church worship and teaching wherever such did not exist, and went on to remark that it was utterly futile to bid the Church acquiesce in teaching what they know doctrinally to be unevangelical. Among other subjects, the conference discussed the burials question. A resolution was passed almost unanimously deprecating Lord Harrowby's clause, inasmuch as Nonconformists were at liberty to provide burial-grounds of their own. A rider was carried to the effect that, on the application of twenty householders in any place, the Home Secretary should make an order on the ratepayers to provide a sufficient burial-ground for Nonconformists.—The conference was continued on the following day, when various proposals were made with respect to the new cathedral body. A committee was appointed to consider the matter. The Bishop's proposal with reference to the new cathedral body is that it shall at present consist of honorary officers. There are to be twenty-four canonries and an honorary chancellor, and to these it is proposed ultimately to add a new experimental officer, who shall be called a canon missionary, and shall devote himself exclusively to directing mission work.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in his charge on the 25th ult. in Bristol Cathedral, dwelt on the three great evils which he considered prevalent in the Church—viz., lawlessness, party spirit, and—what is only party spirit in its strictly professional aspect—sacerdotalism.—The subject of Bishop Ellicott's visitation address at Cirencester the next day was the Confessional, which he strongly condemned as unauthorised by the Prayer-book, fraught with terrible dangers to the Church, and certain to hasten the separation of Church and State by a people who would not submit to priestly assumption on the part of the clergy. If confession became generally advocated, the last stand of the Established Church would be running and the end very near at hand. But this would not occur. Sacramental confession, said the right rev. prelate, is not and never will be the doctrine of our orthodox and reformed Church.—Bishop Ellicott, continuing his visitation on Monday at Malmesbury, dwelt on the Royal supremacy, denying that the legal enactment involved a compact that spiritual and ecclesiastical questions should, in the last resort, be restrained to spiritual or ecclesiastical arbitration, and contending that the tacit compact it did involve of recognising Convocation as the Church of England by representation had been kept, though Convocation had not been duly consulted.—At Chippenham on Tuesday the Bishop's visitation bore special reference to the history and constitution of the Final Court of Appeal. His Lordship severely condemned the imputation cast upon the character and justice of the members of that tribunal, praised the Ridsdale judgment for its lucidity, force, and transparent impartiality, and warned his hearers that disobedience of the law would do what sectarian opposition and political dissent could never do of itself—break asunder the bonds which unite Church and State.—Bishop Ellicott, in his visitation charge on Wednesday, at Swindon, spoke upon the subject of Convocation. He admitted that Convocation was half-muzzled, and he proposed to improve the matter by increasing the number of proctors, giving the suffrage to curates in sole charge, and providing in all cases a minority vote.

Lord Leconfield has given £15,000 towards the maintenance of the Church of Ireland in the county of Clare.

The annual meeting of the synods of Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare, was held at the Synod Hall, Christchurch-place, on the 26th ult. The Archbishop of Dublin, in a long address, expressed his thanks for the patience, kindness, and forbearance which he had met with from all during the period when from illness he was obliged to leave a considerable part of his duty to be done by others, and more of it undone altogether. He regretted that he was still obliged to draw upon their patience and forbearance, which he did not think would be soon exhausted; but his course would be clear should he find himself in a condition of permanent inability to take his share in the work that was common to them all. He was gratified to see so large an attendance, because there had been prophecies that when the exciting business of revision was exhausted they would assemble in very small numbers. It might hereafter be so, though he trusted it never would, for the prosperous working of a Church like theirs must depend on the goodwill and lively interest taken in it by all the members. The business of the synod was chiefly of local interest.—The diocesan synod of Kildare met on Tuesday, the Archbishop of Dublin presiding. The report of the council, which was adopted, showed that the entire sum expended on church purposes from the period of disestablishment to the end of 1875, from various sources, amounts to £18,954, of which sum £17,744 was derived from subscriptions and donations.—At the meeting of the Dublin Synod on Wednesday a controversy arose on a motion to censure the introduction of retreats into the Irish Protestant Church—one such Ritualistic innovation, as it was called, having lately been witnessed at Blackrock, near Dublin, under the conductorship of the Rev. Mr. Randall, of Clifton. The debate stood adjourned.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Lord Almoner's professorship of Arabic has been vacated by the resignation of Professor Chenery.

The following gentlemen have been nominated by Hulme's trustees to vacant Hulmeian exhibitions confined to members of Brasenose College:—Mr. W. B. Taylor, formerly scholar; Mr. C. Clementson, B.A., Mr. T. M. Harrison, scholar, and Mr. R. A. Germaine, scholar.

Mr. Lazarus Fletcher, B.A., late scholar of Balliol College, has been elected to a fellowship at that society.

Mr. W. Ellison, commoner, of Exeter, has been elected to a Michell Exhibition at the same house.

The honorary degree of D.C.L. has been conferred on Sir Harry Cotton, Lord Justice of Appeal, lately counsel to the University.

The following gentlemen have been elected honorary Fellows of Jesus College:—Mr. John Richards Green, M.A., author of "A Short History of the English People;" Mr. Lewis Morris, M.A., author of "Songs of Two Worlds;" and Mr. John Rhys, M.A., Professor of Celtic. All three gentlemen are old members of the College.

The electors (the Fellows) have elected to the Principalship of Jesus College, vacant by the death of Dr. Williams, the Rev. Hugo Daniel Harper, M.A., late Fellow of the society, and Head Master of Sherborne School.

The lists of Freshmen for Michaelmas Term shows that the total accession to the undergraduate ranks this term is 438. Keble supplies the greatest number—44. The "unattached" number 37, while the other colleges are represented by the following numbers: Balliol, 35; Exeter, 34; New, 33; Brasenose, 29; St. John's, 27; Magdalen, 23; University, 22; Christ Church, 19; Trinity, 15; Queen's, 15; Oriel, 14; Lincoln, 13; Corpus, 13; Pembroke, 12; Worcester, 11;

Jesus, 11; Merton, 10; Wadham, 8; St. Edmund Hall, 6; Hertford, 4; St. Alban Hall, 3. The colleges, with one or two exceptions, are very full; and a majority of the lodgings, of which there are upwards of a thousand sets licensed by the University, are occupied.

CAMBRIDGE.

At the Congregation on the 25th ult. among the graces which received the sanction of the Senate was one to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Charles Darwin, M.A., of Christ's, the author of the "Origin of Species."

John Archibald Sharkey, B.A., has been elected to a fellowship at Christ's College.

The Seatonian University prize, given annually to the Master of Arts who shall compose the best poem on a social subject, has been adjudged to Mr. W. J. Mills, M.A., of Pembroke College. The subject was "Judas Maccabeus."

The Rev. Arthur Lloyd, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of St. Peter's. Mr. Lloyd was thirteenth classic in 1874.

The entry of Freshmen this term is very high, the number being 722. The number at each of the seventeen colleges is as follows:—St. Peter's, 12; Clare, 26; Pembroke, 45; King's, 17; Caius, 40; Trinity Hall, 50; Queens', 14; St. Catharine's, 13; Jesus, 62; Christ's, 26; St. John's, 114; Magdalene, 17; Trinity, 163; Emmanuel, 22; Sidney, 15; Downing, 13; Corpus, 33. There are in addition forty entered as unattached students.

EDINBURGH.

The General Council of this University has rejected a proposal to abolish the tests by which certain professorships are restricted to "one section of Scottish Presbyterians"—i.e., the Establishment.

GLASGOW.

Lord Beaconsfield has written to Principal Caird stating that the great pressure of public affairs and his indifferent health will prevent him this autumn from personally bidding farewell to his constituents on retiring from the office of Lord Rector, and expressing his thanks for the confidence which had been reposed in him.

A very animated discussion took place on Wednesday in the University Council on the subject of disestablishing the theological chairs in connection with the Scotch universities. Dr. Badenoch, Dr. Smith, and others opposed the motion for disestablishment, and carried their amendment by a large majority.—A motion was carried by a majority of ninety-nine to eighty-seven affirming the necessity for a Scotch Education Board to frame a code and make other educational arrangements for Scotland.

ST. ANDREWS.

The Queen has appointed Mr. George Chrystal, B.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to the Chair of Mathematics in this University. Mr. Chrystal, after obtaining the Ferguson Mathematical Scholarship at Aberdeen, proceeded to Cambridge, where he was in 1875 Second Wrangler and Second Smith's Prizeman.

Before a crowded gathering of students and friends of the Bristol University Colleges, Dean Stanley gave an address at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, last Saturday, in the course of which he dealt with the duties, incentives, aspirations, and possibilities of modern life. The whole of our human existence, he said, is education—not merely a probation.

The committee of the Town Council, to whom the selection of a new Master of Reading School was intrusted, have unanimously resolved to recommend the appointment of the Rev. W. Walker, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and Head Master of the Hanley Castle Grammar School.

The new building of Kelly College, at Tavistock, standing on ground given by the Duke of Bedford, was opened on the 25th ult. by the Bishop of Exeter. The Bishop gave an address in which he said that the true object of the college was to make the scholars educated Christian gentlemen. The building, which has cost £50,000, has been built and endowed from a bequest under the will of Admiral Kelly. It is designed primarily for the descendants of the founder, and secondarily for the sons of naval officers.

The open Science Scholarship of £100 at King's College, London, given by the Company of Clothworkers, has been awarded to Mr. Edgar Crookshank, of University College.

It is proposed to found a high school for the city of Oxford, the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens having long felt a reproach that, being the site of one of the most ancient and famous of the Universities of Europe, it has been absolutely without any recognised grammar school available for the sons of the citizens.

It was resolved by the Sheffield Town Council on Monday to present a memorial to the Privy Council in favour of the establishment of a University for the North, but objecting to the title of the University of Manchester.

Mr. George Gardner, B.A., late junior student of Christ Church, Oxford, has been appointed an inspectors of schools.

The Gresham Lecturer in Divinity (the Dean of Chichester) will lecture at Gresham College, Basinghall-street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Nov. 6, 7, 8, 9, at six p.m. The subject will be St. Paul at Athens.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., on Wednesday presided at the distribution of prizes awarded to the candidates of the London, Southwark, and Streatham-hill centres, under the Oxford local examination, and delivered an address on secondary education.

The prizes earned by the pupils of St. Margaret's Technical School were distributed on Wednesday evening in Grosvenor Hall by Sir J. C. Lawrence, Bart., M.P.

Several members of Parliament have addressed their constituencies during the week.

The Rev. Professor McCarthy, V.P. Maynooth, has been elected as successor to the late Dr. Moriarty in the Roman Catholic see of Kerry.

Disastrous floods are reported from several parts of the country. South Wales has become extensively flooded, and much damage has been done to property in Bridgend.

A bronze statue of the late Mr. John Laird, the first M.P. for Birkenhead, erected in Hamilton-square, Birkenhead, was unveiled on Wednesday by Lord Tollemache of Helmingham, formerly one of the members for West Cheshire. A large gathering assembled, and among the speakers were Sir Henry Mather Jackson, M.P.; Mr. David MacIver, M.P.; and Sir Thomas Edwards Moss, of Liverpool. The statue is by Mr. Bruce Joy, of London, and is a good likeness.

At a full-dress parade of the West Kent Militia, assembled at Maidstone for training on Tuesday, Countess Sydney presented colours to the second battalion of the regiment, in the presence of a brilliant company. The presentation was acknowledged by Colonel Larking. Subsequently the regiment, 1000 strong, on parade, went through some review movements before Earl Sydney, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and his Lordship expressed his satisfaction with what he had seen.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The great clock of St. Paul's Cathedral has been stopped for cleaning and necessary repairs, and it will probably be a week before the work is completed.

Mr. John Walter, M.P., has consented to preside on the 28th inst. at the annual festival dinner, at Willis's Rooms, on behalf of the Home for Little Boys.

Mr. Polydore de Keyser has been elected without opposition to the office of common councilman for the ward of Farringdon Without, in the place of Mr. Howell, deceased.

In the presence of many thousands of spectators, the new steam horse-ferry over the Thames, about two miles below London Bridge, was opened by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress on Wednesday.

Yesterday week the Rev. J. G. Rogers gave an address at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on the recent Church Congress at Croydon, from the proceedings at which he argued on the necessity of separating the Church from the State.

A new Roman Catholic church—the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary and St. Dominic—Ballance-road, Homerton, was opened on Monday morning. A number of priests assisted at the high mass. Cardinal Manning preached.

The memorial-stone of the schools which are to be erected in connection with Tolmers-square Congregational Church was laid on Wednesday by Mr. S. Morley, M.P. The total cost of the building, including the site, is to be £7000.

A play—the present one being "London Assurance"—is performed every afternoon, by a good company, at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster. The Cruikshank Gallery has been reopened, and some original War Sketches by the *Illustrated London News*' artists are on view here.

The distribution of Bibles and Testaments, to the number of about 250, as prizes to the children of the Hornsey Board School, for successful examination in Scripture knowledge, took place on Saturday, in the concert-hall of the Alexandra Palace. Alderman Sir Robert Carden presided.

A letter was read last Saturday from the First Commissioner of Works, at the annual dinner of the Richmond Cricket Club, relative to the earlier opening of Kew Gardens, saying that on Bank Holidays some such arrangement might be made, but that the expense would be too great on other occasions.

The Mansion House Committee formed to receive subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the fire which occurred at St. John, New Brunswick, early in the year, held a meeting on Monday—the Lord Mayor in the chair—when it was resolved to remit to St. John a balance of £755 (making over £7000 collected and sent out) and to close the fund.

The prizes won at the annual battalion prize-meeting of the 38th Middlesex Rifles (the Artists' Corps) were presented by Major Edis, at Westminster Hall, yesterday week. Among the principal prize-winners were—Captain Robert, Lieutenant Spiers, Colour-Sergeants Horsley and Rich, and Privates Hay, Heritage, Boucher, and Batley.

At the Temperance Hall, 337, Strand, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., presided on Wednesday evening at the third quarterly social meeting in connection with the Working Men's Club and Institute Union. The hall was crowded, all the affiliated metropolitan workmen's clubs, 120 in number, and possessing an enrolled strength of about 8000 members, being represented by delegates. An excellent tea was provided.

A meeting was presided over on Monday afternoon by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, at which resolutions were passed affirming the necessity of establishing an industrial home for women who have become habitual drunkards. A subscription-list was started for the purpose; and, on the motion of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., it was agreed that an influential deputation should wait on the Home Secretary to urge on him such legislation as might diminish drunkenness.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fourth week of October was 78,531, of whom 38,249 were in workhouses, and 40,282 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 111, 3893, and 12,587 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 809, of whom 539 were men, 209 women, and 61 children.

Mr. Alderman Breffit having offered to Sir John Bennett the position of deputy of the ward of Cheap, which he held by the appointment of the late Alderman Allen, Sir John Bennett has declined to accept it. He says that he would neither be consulting his personal dignity nor the rights of the electors if he stooped to recognise, much less take office under, one who sits solely as the nominee of the Court of Aldermen, and in defiance of the will of the ward. Mr. Bontems will be Mr. Breffit's deputy.

This year's exhibition of chrysanthemums in the garden of the Inner Temple bids fair to be a very good one, the mild weather of the past few days having brought the buds into fine condition. Mr. Newton, the head gardener, evidently relies upon the old-established favourites, as there are only three or four new specimens this year, of which the Gloire de Toulouse (a rose-coloured flower with a white centre) and the Cossack (a pretty maroon and yellow bud) are the most noteworthy. During the continuance of the show the gardens, by the permission of the Benchers, are open to the public.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has sent to the St. Pancras Vestry a cheque for £100 for the purpose of erecting a greenhouse to preserve plants and flowers during the winter for the new St. Pancras Gardens, with an intimation that, in order to save expense, she had directed her own gardeners to preserve cuttings from her grounds to help to stock the greenhouse. The garden committee reported that they had already given instructions for the erection of the greenhouse, and a letter of thanks was ordered to be transmitted to the Baroness for her liberal and timely gift.

A conversazione of the Architectural Association, at which a large body of the members and their friends assembled, was held yesterday week at its Rooms, 9, Conduit-street. The company were entertained by a display of numerous sketches lent by the associates, as well as specimens of art needlework and furniture. After the distribution of a number of books as prizes to students who had attended the classes during the past session, the president, Mr. Bowes A. Paice, gave an address, in which he enumerated the various classes, and said the past session had been a very successful one.

At a special meeting of the Royal Humane Society recently held the silver medallion, the highest award granted for saving or attempting to save life, was unanimously voted to Mr. Daniel Thomas, colliery proprietor, Brithwynydd, Rhondda Valley, South Wales; to Mr. William Beith, mechanical engineer, of Harris's Navigation Colliery, Quaker's-yard; to Isaac Price, collier, Llwynelyn Colliery, Rhondda Valley; and to John William Howell, collier, Ynisher Colliery,

Rhondda Valley, for their gallantry on April 11 at the Tynewydd Colliery in the Rhondda Valley, when they rescued five men who had been imprisoned in the mine for nine days through an inundation. It was resolved to solicit the Earl of Aberdare to present the medallions publicly.

There were 2474 births and 1499 deaths registered in London last week. The births were 58 and the deaths 30 above the average. The deaths included 14 from smallpox, 67 from measles, 64 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 23 from whooping-cough, 39 from different forms of fever, and 23 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the eight preceding weeks had steadily increased from 108 to 297, further rose last week to 371, and exceeded the weekly average by 84: 212 resulted from bronchitis and 113 from pneumonia. The mean temperature was 49.7 deg., and 1.8 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 10.8 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 70.7 hours.

At an inquest held by Mr. Bedford in Soho respecting the death of a French gentleman, aged sixty-five, who was found dead in a coal-cellars at 65, Dean-street, Soho, the medical evidence showed that death had resulted from disease of the heart and semi-starvation. The state of the body showed that the deceased must have been very abstemious in his habits. The place where he lay was a mere cellar and totally unfit for human habitation. An official of La Société de Bienfaisance, said he had known the deceased for some time. He had lately been a pensioner of the society, and received some bread nearly every morning. He never asked for anything, but the witness made up a parcel and gave it to the deceased each time he came, which he acknowledged with bow and then left. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence. It was stated that the deceased was a descendant of the Lallys, who were Barons of Tullendall or Tolendale, near the city of Tuam, and who, after the Revolution, emigrated to France, where they won fame and promotion in the well-known Irish Brigade; but this has been denied.

At Wednesday's weekly meeting of the School Board for London—Sir Charles Reed in the chair—the Hon. G. C. Brodrick was introduced and took his seat as one of the members for Westminster. The debate on the scheme of the school management committee respecting the instruction of pupil-teachers and candidates at centres was resumed, and ended in the propositions of the committee being referred back for reconsideration.—An exhibition of drawings by children and pupil-teachers in the schools under the School Board for London has been held this week at the offices of the board, Victoria Embankment. The drawings were nearly 2000 in number, consisting mainly of examples of freehand, geometry, model, and perspective, as required from public elementary schools by the regulations of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington.—The amount received from the fete at the Crystal Palace on the occasion of the distribution of prizes for Scripture knowledge on July 7 last was £140, which Mr. Peck, with the concurrence of the school management committee of the London School Board, proposes to apportion as follows:—£20 to be paid to Mr. T. M. Williams, for his services as examiner and organiser of the fete; £10 to be applied for the purchase of testimonial Bibles to be awarded to those head teachers who passed the largest proportion of children in the Scripture examination in their schools; £105 to be set apart for one scholarship to be called the "Crystal Palace Scholarship," and to be tenable for four years, the examination for the scholarship to take place about next midsummer; and the remaining £5 to be added to the fund for defraying the expenses in connection with the examination for scholarships.

The annual exhibition of the works of the pupils of the Female School of Art, at the close of last week, was an interesting record of the year's progress of an institution which has done and continues to do excellent work in preparing women for teaching art or practising it as a profession. The school was established in 1842, being then a Government institution. It now depends on students' fees and on the subscriptions of the public. It contains 200 pupils. Six of them made a tour in Italy last Easter with the superintendent, Miss Gann, and brought back sketches made in Rome, Milan, Venice, and elsewhere as a contribution to the exhibition. Three students went up this year for the National Gallery, and at once obtained admission. Two national silver medals, five bronze medals, six Queen's prizes of books, and fifteen third-grade prizes were obtained by the pupils at the last South Kensington competition, and the works which gained these distinctions were exhibited. Some valuable prizes are attached to the institution itself, and were adjudged by Mr. S. Hart, R.A., Mr. Woolner, R.A., and other well-known artists. The Queen's Scholarship, value £50, was awarded to Rhoda Carleton Holmes, for drawings in water colour of an Egyptian girl, and other sketches. The National Gilchrist Scholarships, given primarily to provide students from the provinces with the best art training which can be obtained in England, were adjudged to Miss Burnay and Miss Newton. Both these ladies exhibited studies of flowers, executed with taste and finish. The strong point of the painting was in flowers and fruit. Minute and accurate studies of lilac and passion-flower by Miss Burnay, of chestnut-leaf and pink blossom by Florence Reason, of primroses and other spring flowers in oils by Ellen Hancock, were among the works which have intrinsic excellence. The paintings of the Gilchrist scholars and of others were remarkable also as the work of persons under twenty; and there were time sketches dashed off in four hours. The Subscribers' Scholarships, value £20, were awarded to Elizabeth Lovell for crayon heads, to Florence Reason and Catherine Wood for tempting sketches of fruit, flowers, and birds. Angela Mary Marshall obtained the Queen's gold medal for a bust from life of a negro, and she also exhibited a statuette of a fisherwoman, which gained a bronze medal at South Kensington. The silver medals at South Kensington were gained by Alice Hanslip and Anne E. Hopkinson. The first lady's work comprised spirited studies in charcoal from the Laocoon, while among Miss Hopkinson's may be remarked a well-finished group of oriental fruit, dates pouring out of their wicker basket, the pomegranate, and the melon.

Several appointments to the distinction of C.B. were announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*, as follows:—Mr. F. A. Abel, chemist to the War Department; Mr. R. W. Thompson, Assistant Under Secretary of State for the War Department; Major C. W. Wilson, of the Royal Engineers, late Assistant Quartermaster-General Topographical Section War Office; Major-General C. W. Younghusband, of the Royal Artillery, Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories; Mr. C. Walpole, late Assistant Comptroller of Legacy Duties; Mr. G. Everest, late Clerk for Criminal Business, Home Office; Mr. R. Baker, Inspector of Factories; and A. Redgrave, Esq., Inspector of Factories, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

THE MANSION HOUSE FAMINE FUND.

Between £4000 and £5000 was paid in during Thursday, the 25th ult., including a second instalment of £1500 from Preston; £500, a sixth instalment, from the county and city of Aberdeen; a sixth and last remittance of £162 from Canterbury; and the following other sums:—Inverness, £150; Whitby, £148; Huntingdon, £100; Penrith, £100; Whitehaven, £100; Loughborough, £153; sixth collection by the National Union of Elementary Teachers, £130; Stockton-on-Tees, £100.

Only £1300 was received on the 26th ult., and even this small sum includes the donation of £500 from the city of Chester, thus leaving but £800 from other subscribers. An inspector of native schools at Mozafferpore writes:—"Of the inhabitants of Madras, who are suffering from famine, the generous and timely help from London saved the lives of thousands. This act of extreme generosity on the part of the English is the theme of admiration from one end of India to the other." Last Saturday £2800 was received. Bradford sent £1500; Dundee, £138; Carlisle, £100; and Keighley (making in all £1500), £100. The following notice was issued officially from the Mansion House on Saturday:—"The Lord Mayor and the committee having learnt that an impression exists in some quarters that the fund has been closed, desire to inform the public that this is incorrect, and that, on the contrary, as the distress in India is still great, and the need of relief urgent, the list will remain open until further notice, and additional donations will be gladly welcomed and duly acknowledged."

At a meeting of the executive committee on Monday it was announced that the fund amounted to £428,000, of which £385,000 had been sent to Madras. A telegram received that day from the Madras committee was read, in which it was stated that the aid from England, enabling cultivators of very small holdings to commence sowing, was simply incalculable. The general prospects had improved, except in part of the coast, the Godavary Delta, Rammad, and Gamjam. A letter from the Duke of Buckingham, dated the 5th inst., was also read, giving information of the state of the famine districts at that date. His Grace says:—"If, under God's blessing, we have our usual monsoon rain this time, the tide of distress will turn; but even then Christmas must be passed before material relief from incoming crops is effected." It was resolved to transmit to India a further sum of £20,000, making in all £405,000. Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, M.P., observed that the public should clearly understand that the fund would not be continued a day longer than was absolutely necessary.

Among the larger subscriptions on Tuesday were the following:—County and city of Perth (fifth instalment), £200; Lewes and neighbourhood, £103; Bridport, £102; Hereford, £100; Devizes, £100; St. Michael's, Blackheath Park, £128; St. John the Baptist Church, Wimbledon, £176; Skipton-in-Craven, £250. Miss Amy Sedgwick (Mrs. Pemberton) gave her services gratuitously at a reading and recital in aid of the fund in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, which had been placed at her disposal by the Lord Mayor. There was also performed a choice selection of vocal music by Mr. W. H. Cummings, Madame Sintzenich, Miss Banks, and Mr. Wilkinson, with Mr. Osborne Williams as accompanist; all of whom, like Miss Amy Sedgwick, volunteered their services. Miss Sedgwick made an eloquent appeal for the fund, resulting in the collection of a substantial sum.

Over £2000 was paid in during Wednesday, including Reethdale (fourth instalment), £500; Halifax (sixth), £500; Penff, £450; Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and Co., £105; Wednesbury (second), £100; simultaneous collections at various commercial hotels, £100; Buckingham (second), 150; Cheltenham (third), £150.

It may be interesting to state that since the collecting box outside the Mansion House has been started, nearly £1000 has been contributed in it by passers-by. The largest sum collected in one day was £33 15s. 8d., and the smallest £6 8s. 4d.

The Lord Mayor, at the request of the Indian Famine Fund Committee, has applied to the Earl of Derby, one of the trustees of the Cotton Famine Relief Fund, to know whether a grant from the large unused balance of that fund could not be made for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in India.

The Liverpool Hospital Sunday collection brought in this year £10,019, an increase over last year of £73.

The elections for the Turkish Chamber of Deputies began yesterday week at Constantinople.

An Order in Council, containing regulations for the better government of her Majesty's subjects in China, is published in the *Gazette*.

The sentence of death passed upon Louis Staunton, Patrick Staunton, and Elizabeth Ann Staunton has been commuted into one of penal servitude for life. A free pardon is granted to Alice Rhodes.

At the monthly meeting of the Bristol School Board a gift of £500 from an anonymous lady for the purchase of bibles, to be given as prizes to board school children for proficiency in biblical knowledge, was announced, and a committee was appointed to determine a plan on which the examinations should be conducted. The board also discussed the subject of spelling reform.

The New York papers publish the following despatch from San Francisco relative to an alleged difficulty between England and Japan:—"England insists upon sharing all the advantages to be enjoyed by Japan from the opening up of Corea to commercial intercourse. Japan refuses to concede this demand, and Russia consents to support her refusal to any extremity if Japan waives her claim to a northern port of entry, and chooses one further south."

Dr. Baxter Langley, William Swindlehurst, and Edward Saffery, who, as stated in our last issue, had been convicted of conspiracy and fraud in connection with the management of the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Company, were yesterday week brought up before Mr. Commissioner Kerr for judgment. The Attorney-General stated that, with respect to those counts upon which a point of law had been reserved, he should not ask for judgment upon them, but merely upon the counts for conspiracy. He also joined in the recommendation to mercy in the case of Saffery. Dr. Langley and Swindlehurst were each sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, and Saffery to twelve months'.

The following are the proposed changes in the system of registering letters. From Jan. 1 it is intended to reduce the registration fee from 4d. to 2d., and to indemnify the owner, provided of course all regulations have been complied with, to an extent not exceeding 40s., in case of the letter or the contents being lost during transmission by post. It is hoped that this will save postmen from the temptation to theft too often offered at present by the dispatch of unregistered letters containing articles of value. From the same date the commission on money-orders for less than 10s. will be raised from 1d. to 2d., the present rate being attended with a very heavy loss to the Exchequer. For the convenience of persons residing in rural districts, the walking postmen who collect letters will, for the first time, receive letters for registration and give a receipt.



THE WAR: A RECONNOITRING PARTY.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

MAIDSTONE.

This respectable and pleasant county town, which is the headquarters of the legal and official authorities for historic Kent, sits on a fair hill rising to the breezy uplands above the ample stream of the Medway, amidst the hop-gardens, cherry-orchards, and corn-fields of that delightful country. Maidstone, whose name is a pretty perversion of Medwaystone, is now to be furnished with a new bridge, the foundation-piles of which were driven last week, in a ceremonial fashion, under the superintendence of local dignitaries. Even the municipality of neighbouring Rochester was represented in the auspicious gathering; and this event seems a fitting occasion for the accompanying "Leaves" to be extracted from our Artist's favourite "Sketch-Book," and here given to the readers of our Illustrated Journal. The old bridge at Maidstone, with its seven stone arches, at the foot of High-street, where the roads from Sevenoaks and Tunbridge meet, has long been familiar to Kentish countrymen, and to many visitors or travellers in that district. It is an agreeable place to lounge there, and look at the broad green meadows, or park, along the riverside, the grey walls of the ancient Church, of the College or Hospital, and of the mansion that was once a Palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, with the picturesque forms of gabled roof and spire, in the clustered houses on the inhabited hillside, which make up this good little town, the home of some 20,000 English folk. Maidstone is also well-to-do and thriving, as the market of a rich agricultural district, the head port of Medway inland navigation, with a large amount of yearly aggregate tonnage in its heavy barges, and the seat of paper-manufactures, breweries, oil-mills, and flour-mills, doing a prosperous trade. In times past this town has been noted for quiet and stedfast loyalty, with one merely apparent exception, in 1554, when it forfeited its corporate charter by taking part with Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Allington Castle, hard by, in his opposition to the reign of Queen Mary. The Protestant Tudors, King Edward VI., and Queen Elizabeth, held Maidstone in high esteem; and its Royalists in the Civil War, under Sir John Mayne and Sir William Buchanan, fought stoutly against the army of Fairfax, disputing every inch of ground in their steep and narrow streets. The Church of England has been indebted to this town for Bishops of Worcester and Hereford, and for a Dean of Lincoln, born if not bred in this place; and one of the masters of its College was the learned Grocyn, the friend and Greek teacher of Erasmus, and sometime Professor at Oxford University.



THE CHURCH AND COLLEGE.



OLD BUILDINGS IN THE COLLEGE GROUNDS.



OLD BUILDINGS, NEAR THE CHURCH.



THE PALACE.



KIT'S COTY HOUSE.

The old Church, the principal of five churches in Maidstone, is situated on the right bank of the Medway, and near it, to the south, are the remains of the old College, or All Saints' Hospital. The original church of Maidstone was dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin; but towards the end of the fourteenth century, Archbishop Courtenay, who died at his Palace here in 1396, rebuilt the church, in fine Perpendicular Gothic, and made it a collegiate foundation. This he connected with the neighbouring college of All Saints, which he founded on the site of the ancient Newark Hospital, a place of charitable and religious entertainment for pilgrims on their road to the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury, in the days of Chaucer's famous travelling party and others. The College, which consisted of a master and six chaplains, was suppressed at the Reformation; and the ruins of its building, a gateway tower, a range of apartments with a second tower on the river-bank, and a postern gateway, all of grey Kentish stone with ivy and other foliage hanging about it, are now the property of Lord Romney. The School of Art for the town has obtained accommodation in the refectory and kitchen, while the chapel of the College has been converted into St. Peter's district church. As for the stately old Church of All Saints, it looks well in our Artist's Sketch; and the interior, with its twenty-eight stalls of carved oak, its richly-painted chancel screen, the font, the ornamented sedilia, the monuments of Astleys and Knatchbulls and other notable families, and the tablets and monumental brasses of eight reverend prelates, will repay a visitor to Maidstone for the trouble of examination. Grocyn and Wootton, eminent masters of the College, are buried in this church, but it seems most probable that Archbishop Courtenay was interred in Canterbury Cathedral, near Edward the Black Prince. Lord Rivers, father of Elizabeth Wydville, Queen of Edward IV., is said to have been laid here after he was beheaded at Pontefract. The remains of old buildings, near the church, and likewise in the College grounds, which furnish the subjects of two of our Artist's Sketches, might be made a theme for antiquarian dissertation; but their original uses, pertaining to a wealthy ecclesiastical community under the later Plantagenet reigns, are not very difficult to guess.

The Palace, a little to the north of the Church, is now divided into two private residences. It was a manor house of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom this manor of Maidstone was granted by King John. The building was successively improved by Archbishops Ufford, in 1348, Islip, Courtenay, and Morton, and was visited by several Kings. It was surrendered to the Crown by Archbishop Cranmer, and was held for a short time by Sir Thomas Wyatt, and afterwards by Sir John Jacob Astley, but now belongs to Lord Romilly. Other fine old mansions, such as the Chillington House, now the Free Library and Museum, in St. Faith-street, are extant in Maidstone. There is a remnant, we believe, of the ancient chapel of St. Faith.

Near the little town of Aylesford, the legendary battle-field of Hengist and Horsa with Vertigern and the betrayed Britons, situated on the road from Maidstone to Rochester, is that singular relic of Celtic antiquity, vulgarly called "Kit's Coty House." It is probably a cromlech or sepulchral monument, formed of three huge stones, two placed erect, one laid across their top. The two standing ones, seven or eight feet high, and quite as broad, weigh each above eight tons; the upper stone is twelve feet long, and its weight is ten tons and a half. There is a tradition that this monument was put up in honour of Catigern, the brother of King Vortigern, killed in hand-to-hand fight with the Saxon chief Horsa. But the whole story is unhistorical. The field below this hill of Kit's Coty is marked by curious stone circles, and square pits in the chalk, which have been supposed to indicate the cemetery of a British tribe. Not far distant are the foundations of Roman villas, in which tiled pavements and fragments of pottery have been found, left there by the military masters of the world.

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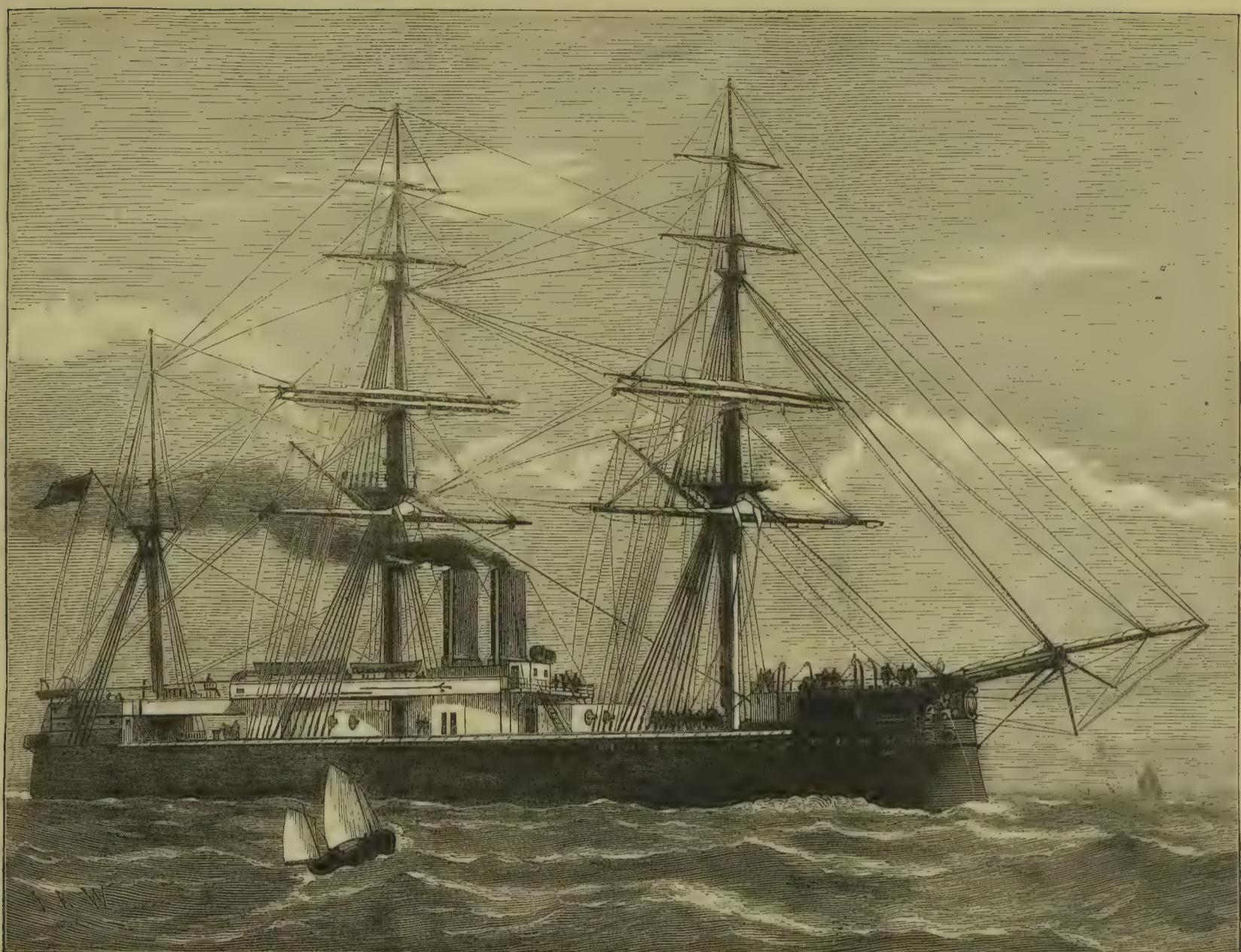
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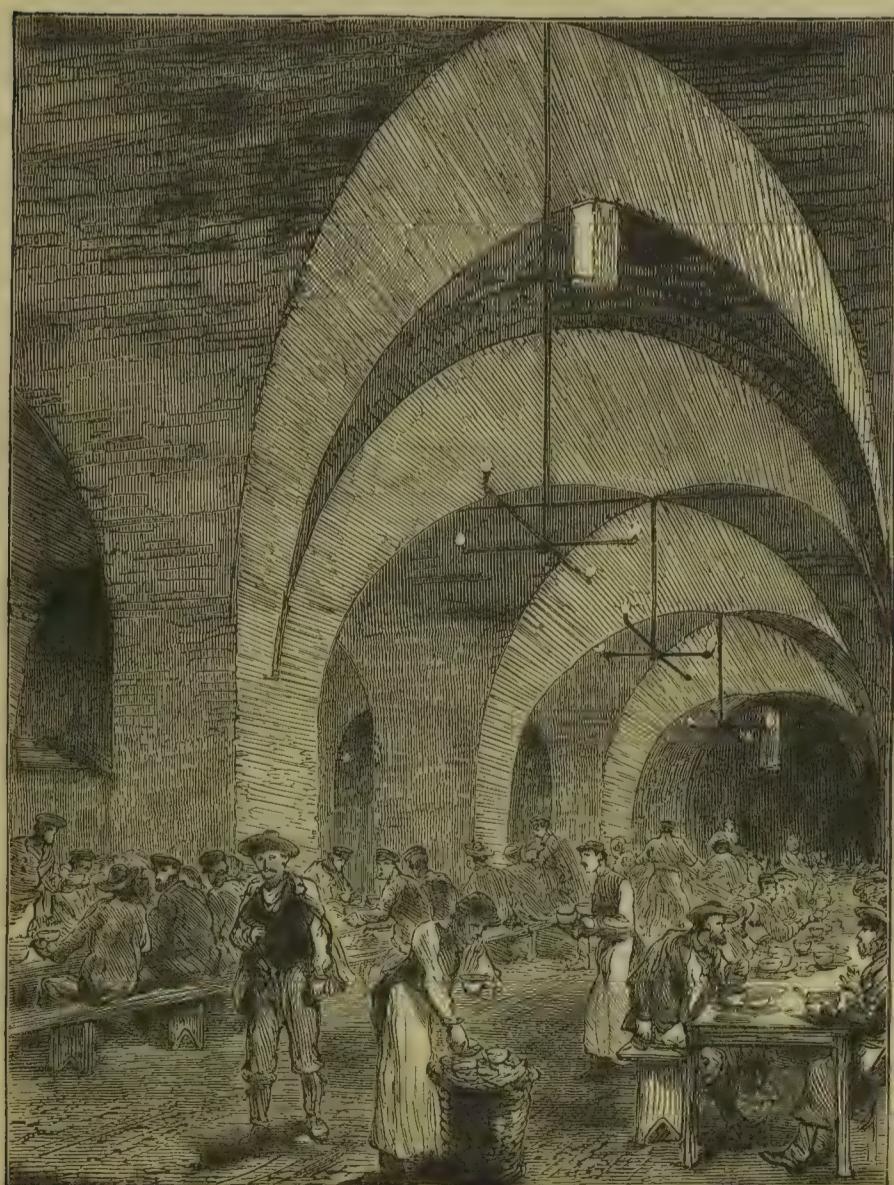
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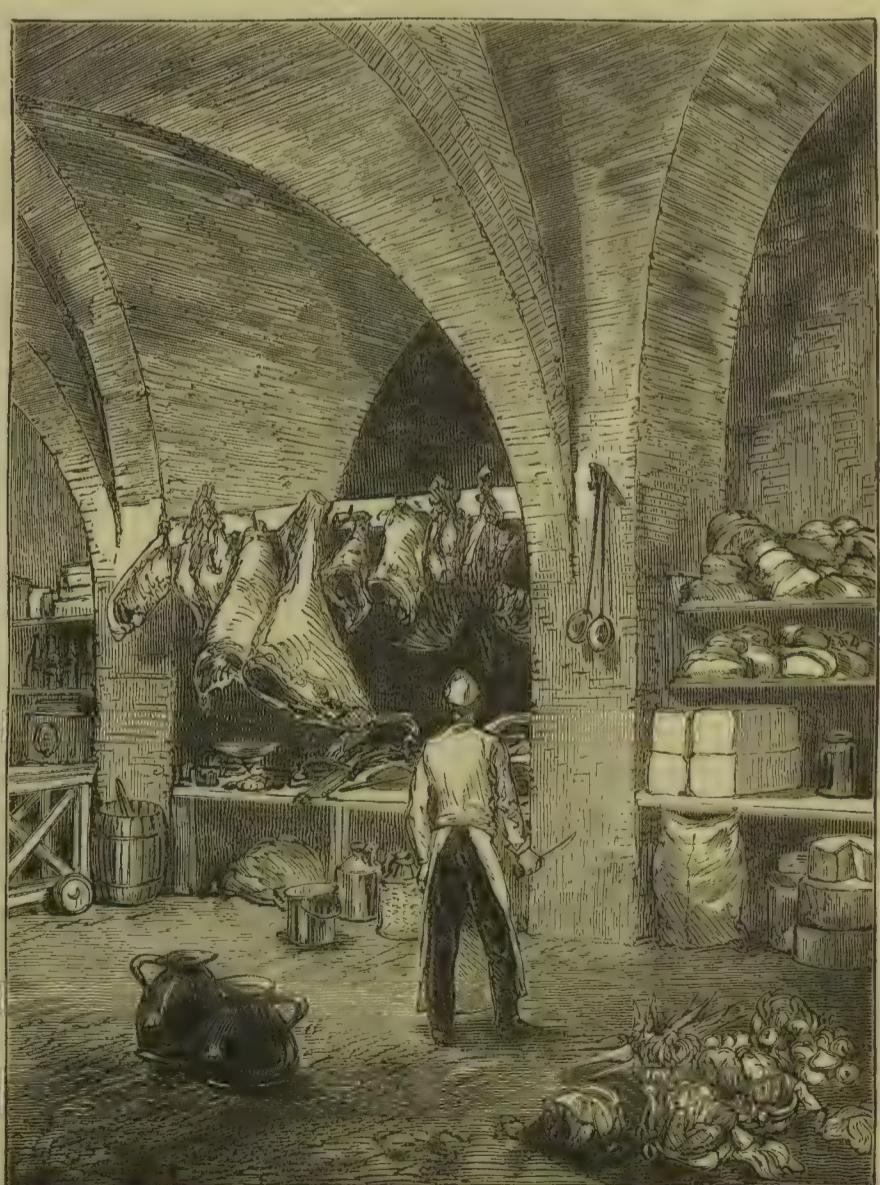


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THE LARDER.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

At last we are to have a cheap illustrated edition of the complete works of William Makepeace Thackeray. The new issue is to be in twenty-four crown octavo volumes, illustrated with all the small woodcuts drawn by the author and (in the instance of "The Newcomes") by Richard Doyle; while those of Mr. Thackeray's works which have not yet been pictorially adorned are to be illustrated by "eminent artists." The opening instalment of the series is to be the First Volume of "Vanity Fair;" and very daintily indeed does the specimen page look with the initial-letter vignette or Mr. Sedley's carriage, with the fat coachman and the black footman, drawing up at the great iron gate of Miss Pinkerton's Academy for young ladies, Chiswick Mall.

Messrs. Smith and Elder's new venture seems to me a step in the right direction. I had heard something lately of a contemplated *Edition de luxe* of Thackeray's works at twenty-five guineas the set; *papier de Hollande*, proofs of the etchings on India paper, limited *tirage*, numbered copies, and so forth; but whether it is intended to issue this sumptuous edition or whether the notion has been abandoned I much prefer the scheme for popularising Thackeray by setting his works before the public in a more attractive form and at a cheaper rate than heretofore. At the same time, while gleefully renewing my acquaintance with the crisp little woodcuts to "Vanity Fair," I cannot help regretting that the illustrious novelist should have adopted the deliberate anachronism of pictorially dressing people who flourished between 1815 and 1829 in the costumes of the year 1848. Becky Sharpe and Amelia Osborne so clad are quite as much out of date in 1877 as they would have been had the author-artist given them the proper raiment of their epoch. I am well aware that Mr. Thackeray was deterred from taking this course by what he deemed to be the exceeding hideousness of female fashions and military costumes at the Waterloo period; but the French, who are nothing if not artistically accurate, have boldly taken the Waterloo bull by the horns; and in the woodcuts to the French translation of the greatest prose epic of modern times, "La Foire aux Vanités," published some years since in the *Journal pour Tous*, Becky and Amelia, Lord Steyne, Rawdon Crawley, and the rest appear in their proper garb. The effect is far from unpleasing.

Mem: That martial costume sixty years ago was not quite so uncouth as Mr. Thackeray thought will be plain to those who visit the French Gallery, in Pall-mall, and look on Wilkie's grand picture of "Chelsea Pensioners Reading the *Gazette* of the Battle of Waterloo." The mounted light dragoon and the stalwart life guardsman who is handling the baby might pass muster without any risk of being quizzed in Whitehall or at Aldershot at the present day.

The esteemed Miss Mary Hooper (of whose "Every Day Meals" I made mention last week, as a capital culinary manual) and your humble servant have been at issue respecting the proper way of making an omelette. Sneer not! jeer not! an omelette is a very serious matter. Well made, it is a sweet boon; ill made, it leads to that dyspepsia which, according to Mr. John Hollingshead (in the new magazine, *Mirth*), is "the punishment of prosperity." Miss Hooper says that to make an omelette *au naturel* you should break three eggs in a basin with a pinch of salt, and three dessert-spoonfuls of milk or cream, and beat them for three minutes. I say that in an orthodox omelette *au naturel* nothing whatever but the eggs and a pinch of salt should be used. Miss Hooper says that the omelette should be fried a nice brown." I say that its hue should be pale gold. Wishing to avoid needless litigation (for ladies are terrible adversaries), I took counsel's opinion *in re* omelette. I consulted the accomplished French *chef* of a great London hotel; and the following would seem to be the state of the case. An orthodox omelette *au naturel* should be made with nothing whatsoever but eggs, and in the proportion of seventy-five per cent of yolks to five-and-twenty of whites; but (there is some virtue in a "but") in countries where eggs are scarce, and in families where the consumption of eggs, through motives of economy, must be limited, the eggs may be made into a light batter with milk. But an omelette made with cream would cease to be an omelette at all. It would be a fried custard. From the economical point of view, it will thus be seen that Miss Mary Hooper was quite right. Scientifically, my position holds good.

Mr. Gladstone has been presented with a genuine "sprig of Shillelagh" cut from the famous oak at Aughrim. In what Irish church did I see, many years ago, a far less "festivous" memento of the locality which the ex-Premier has just visited? Where was it that I was shown, suspended by a chain, the cannon ball by which General St. Ruth was killed at the battle of Aughrim, in William III. and the Boyne Water time?

Read the report of the Coroner's inquest on the poor French gentleman, and avoid feeling sick at heart, if you can. This unfortunate foreigner, who was sixty-five years of age, was found dead in a miserable cellar in Dean-street, Soho; and the medical evidence showed that he died quite as much from starvation as from disease of the heart. The admirable French Société de Bienfaisance had been very kind to him, and gave him a daily ration of bread; but they had no idea of the utter state of destitution in which the unhappy man was languishing. He was taciturn; he proffered no explanation; when he received his loaf, he used to make a low bow and go away. He was what the French call *un pauvre honteux*—a shame-faced pauper.

It was stated—but the fact has since been denied—that the aged gentleman who died in the cellar in Soho was the Comte de Lally Tollendal, a descendant of the Lallys who were Barons of Tullendall or Tolendale, near Tuam, in Ireland, and who emigrated to France after 1688, and served gallantly in that Irish Brigade which did us such mischief at Fontenoy. A distinguished member of this historic family was the famous Lally Tollendal, who was Governor of Pondicherry; who fought against the English in India; who was defeated; and who, on returning to France, was rewarded for his valour by being made the victim of a base conspiracy which robbed him of his fortune and his life. Lally Tollendal was beheaded under circumstances of peculiar ignominy and barbarity (the passionate old man protested against the injustice of his doom, and was ~~unconscious~~ ^{unconscious} of his own death); but a few years afterwards Voltaire, to his lasting honour, procured the reversal of the iniquitous judgment, got back Lally's sword, and restored it to the hero's son. Score one to Arouet de Voltaire. Score another for his behaviour to the Calas family. Score as many points in his favour as you can, for the sum on the debit side is a frightfully heavy one.

Touching Fontenoy. The author of a very epigrammatic article called "The Age of the Sapper," in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writes thus:—"Mr. Carlyle has dispersed into thin air the chivalrous story of Fontenoy; at least, if memory is to be trusted, he has relegated to the regions of sheer invention the

phrase attributed to a gallant Englishman, 'Gentlemen of the French Guard, fire first.'" But was it not a gallant Frenchman who cried out to the British foe at Fontenoy, "Messieurs de la Garde, tirez les premiers?" That cry would have had its *raison d'être*, seeing that the English Foot Guards were present in force at the battle, and that in the French army of the period there was no Guard at all. The Household Troops of the *ancien régime* were styled "La Maison du Roi."

There is a terrible, and to some extent irrational, scare just now about the assumed prevalence of hydrophobia; and dogs are being poisoned right and left. It seems that the most successful treatment of the dreadful malady has been that adopted by Dr. Offenburg, a German physician, who administers to the sufferer from hydrophobia a mysterious nostrum called "curare," which is said to be the "wourali," or Indian arrow-poison. The property of "curare" is to take away all power of muscular movement, whereas in hydrophobia muscular movement is continued with morbid violence until the patient dies from exhaustion. So, to curb muscular exuberance, Dr. Offenburg superinduces paralysis. The system reminds me of the American story of "circular treatment." A baby is sick with scarlet fever, and the mother sends for a doctor. "I'm not posted up in fevers," says the medico, "we must approach this case by circular treatment. You give the little cuss this powder. That'll send him into fits. Then send for me again. I'm death on fits." It is to be hoped that Dr. Offenburg is "death" on paralysis.

Mr. W. Fraser Rae, in his very graphic and thoughtful book of American travel, "Columbia and Canada," gives a curious list of the words which Mr. W. Cullen Bryant, poet and editor of the *New York Evening Post*, forbade his contributors to use in their articles. From Mr. Bryant's *Index Expurgatorius* I cull at random "aggregate," "aspirant," "artiste," "base" (as a verb), "commence" (instead of begin), "couple," "decade," "humbug," "inaugurate," "in our midst," "lengthy," "located," "mutual" (for common), "pants" (for pantaloons), "roughs," "rowdies," "seaboard" (for seacoast), and "sensation" (for "noteworthy event"). Noteworthy event! Oh, dear me, Mr. William Cullen Bryant! I have been trying to write English these eight-and-twenty years past; but I didn't think that I ever had occasion to mention a "noteworthy event."

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

The Crystal Palace concert of last Saturday afternoon (the fourth of the new series) brought forward a concerto for the pianoforte composed by Xaver Scharwenka—and performed for the first time in England by Mr. Dannreuther. The composer is himself a brilliant pianist, and it would appear as if his chief object in the concerto referred to was to give full scope for the display of exceptional powers of bravura execution. The work consists of three principal divisions—an allegro, including an incidental adagio, a scherzo and trio, and a final "Allegro molto, e passionato." The "Adagio" is the most pleasing portion of the concerto, being extremely melodious, and offering some charming effects of contrast between the cantabile passages for the orchestra and the graceful and florid ornamentation assigned to the solo instrument. The other movements abound—to excess—in extreme difficulties for the pianist, and these were rendered with masterly skill by Mr. Dannreuther, who was greatly applauded at the close of each division of the concerto. The instrumental selection in other respects was of strong interest, although consisting of familiar pieces. Rossini's brilliant overture to "The Siege of Corinth" opened, and Schumann's fine, although sombre, overture to his "Manfred" music closed, the programme, which included Mozart's beautiful "Hafner" symphony. It is needless to say that these pieces were admirably played by the excellent orchestra, conducted by Mr. Manns. Vocal solos were contributed by Miss Robertson and Signor Gustave Garcia. At the concert of to-day (Saturday), Mendelssohn's "Lobegesang" ("Hymn of Praise") will be performed, in commemoration of the composer's death, which took place on Nov. 4, 1847.

The first of the new series of Saturday concerts at the Alexandra Palace (under the direction of Mr. Frederic Archer) will also be rendered commemorative of Mendelssohn, and will include the co-operation of a choir of 200 voices and a band of fifty performers.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concert of last Saturday evening included the performance of a new orchestral selection from Rossini's "Mose in Egitto," adapted by Signor Ardit. The arrangement comprises some of the principal pieces in the opera, the solos having been finely played by Mr. Svendsen (flute), Mr. Lazarus (clarinet), Mr. Wotton (bassoon), and Mr. Lockwood (harp obbligato), the full portions having included the effective co-operation of the band of the Coldstream Guards. This week's arrangements included a Balfe night (on Monday), and a Mendelssohn night (on Wednesday). These popular performances will close on Nov. 19, with a special concert for the benefit of Messrs. Gatti, the directors.

Another season of the organ recitals at the Bow and Bromley Institute has just commenced. The organist last Saturday was Mr. F. G. Ogbourne.

The Brixton Choral Society, assisted by Madame Worrell-Duval, Mr. H. Guy, and Mr. J. L. Wadmore—conducted by Mr. W. Lemare—opened its ninth season at the Angell Town Institution on Monday evening, when Haydn's "Creation" was performed. At the next concert, on Dec. 17, Professor G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio "Joseph" is to be given.

Herr Hermann Franke, the well-known violinist, opened his fourth series of performances of chamber music on Tuesday, in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music, with an interesting programme.

We have already given a summary of the arrangements for Mr. Mapleson's winter season of Italian opera at her Majesty's opera, to begin on Monday next. "Il Trovatore" is announced for the opening night.

Mr. Walter Bache's sixth annual pianoforte recital will take place at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon next.

Mr. Sydney Smith will give the first of two similar recitals at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday afternoon.

The twelfth season of the London Ballad Concerts (under the direction of Mr. John Boosey) will begin at St. James's Hall on Nov. 21; three more concerts being announced to take place before Christmas—on Nov. 28, Dec. 5 and 12.

A series of English opera performances is to be given, in the Royal Aquarium Theatre, in November and December, under the direction of Mr. Isidore de Solla.

The London Church Choir Association being about to hold their fifth annual festival at St. Paul's Cathedral on Nov. 8 next, the committee have decided to devote the proceeds of the offertory, after payment of expenses, to the Indian Famine Fund.

It is said that, owing to the strong influence brought to bear upon the Dean and Chapter, there is every prospect that the Festival of the Three Choirs will be held at Worcester next year, with the orchestral accompaniments of former times.

The rehearsals for the forty-sixth season of the Sacred Harmonic Society were commenced yesterday (Friday) week, Mr. Willing acting temporarily as conductor until the return of Sir Michael Costa from his Continental tour, when he will resume the baton as usual. The president, Mr. D. Hill, J.P. in a short opening address, congratulated the members on their advanced efficiency, as shown during the past season at Exeter Hall, and more remarkably at the recent Handel Festival; and alluded to the varied programme for the coming season, when works of novelty and interest, including "Palestine," "Naaman," "St. John the Baptist," and Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" would engage their serious attention.

By a decree of the King of Italy, Signor Verdi has been appointed a member of the Italian Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

THEATRES.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

Such is the title just given to the Queen's, now under the management of Mr. Alexander Henderson. Whether a change of name, truly accompanied with a change of nature, will ensure the popularity of the renovated theatre fortune has yet to determine. Mr. Henderson has done, at any rate, one wise thing—he has constructed his scheme on the basis of a shilling pit. We have found, by example, that this comparatively small charge favoured the success of the legitimate drama in a locality far less convenient than that of Long-acre some few years ago; whether it is now likely to promote the prosperity of melodrama in the new position has yet to be proved. We willingly leave it to the proof, though we confess to having doubts, born of long experience and much earnest reflection. However, Mr. Henderson has resolved on melodrama, supplied by Messrs. H. B. Farnie and Recco—the former gentleman acting as stage director. These well practised adapters have resorted for inspiration to a novel by Prince Lubomirski, dealing with the fortunes of certain exiles who had been banished to Siberia, and have denominated their drama, which is in three acts, with a prologue, "Russia." The manners of that empire and the character of her people are certainly at this time matters of absorbing interest and importance. It is not a flattering picture of either which the new drama presents. The state of society depicted is that of semi-barbarism, ruled by a Government corrupt to the very core. The hero is a symbol of the national condition—Schelm, chief secretary to the political department, whose lawless career and violent end are represented by Mr. Hermann Vezin with a vigour and precision that finally stamp him as a powerful and intellectual performer. His task, however, is far from easy; the part being a repulsive one from the beginning. The prologue exhibits Schelm as concocting a sham plot, from which even Count Vladimir Lanine, though Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, cannot escape. He, and his sister, and wife, and friend, with an Englishman named Harry L'Estrange, are betrayed alike, and banished to the wastes of Siberia. Here we find them assisted by an Irish follower, Corporal Flannigan (Mr. Shiel Barry), and intruded on by Cossacks, who, notwithstanding their uncivil treatment of the convicts, describe themselves as gentlemen. The satire of the situation and dialogue is obvious enough. Moreover, Schelm appears on the scene as the new Governor; he is plotted against by Muller, his former creature (Mr. Arthur Stirling), and Vladimir joins with him and his co-conspirators to promote his downfall. The object is a difficult one, for Schelm is inspired with a passion for Olga, Vladimir's sister (Miss Carlisle), which supports him in his daring. He compels her, indeed, to marry him, and subsequently acts towards her in the most tyrannous and deceptive manner. But Muller is on his track, and ere long succeeds in binding him hands and feet, and so leaves him to perish in a house on fire. Schelm contrives to burn his cords in the flames, and then to follow his victims to the banks of the Angara. They have next to defend the block-house and ford against the pursuing Cossacks. One further act has yet to be witnessed. Schelm, so far triumphant, is not yet out of danger; nevertheless, he succeeds in placing his victims in a peril from which they can only be relieved by the immediate action of the Czar. Ultimately defeated, Schelm is excited to such fury that he dies of ungovernable rage. Mr. Vezin has in such a part scope for great acting, and avails himself of his opportunities to the utmost. He has realised by his success a triumph which will secure in future his ascendancy as an artist. It may be added that his efforts were well seconded by Miss Carlisle as Olga, Miss Henrietta Hodson as Tatiana, and Miss Eleanor Buffon as Madame Dugarey. Mr. John Billington as the English soldier did, too, efficient service; and nothing could be better than Mr. Barry's Hibernian. Much also is owing to Mr. Stirling's vindictive German; and Mr. Brooke, as the Count, secured the sympathy of the audience. The piece is one eminently of action, already rapid, but which will be doubtless rendered more so by judicious compression. The scenery, by Messrs. Julian Hicks and H. P. Hall, is remarkably picturesque, and the accessories of all kinds of a most costly description. The reception throughout was cordial, and the curtain fell to great applause, the authors having previously been summoned before it by acclamation.

ADELPHI.

The management have changed their programme, substituting for the running piece "After Dark" a revival of Mr. Boucault's more famous drama "Formosa." This remarkable drama was on its first production placed in considerable peril on account of its general action being capable of an immoral interpretation, and teaching a lesson fatal to social order. The pressure was such that a serious alteration had to be made in a main incident; but this effected, the performance was suffered to continue. In itself the drama must be regarded as a realistic one, with the manners, however, so far idealised that the characters and groupings are rendered capable of a pictorial and romantic setting. No doubt all this is cleverly done; and probably the writer never felt more ambition in the composition of any of his works than he must have felt in this. The original cast of the play contributed to its great success, and trié present cast will not detract from it. Miss Leighton, on Saturday, stood for the Anonyma—we beg pardon, for Formosa, and looked the part innocently enough, and gave a graceful expression to what might else have offended many. Mrs. Billington, as the mother of the erring heroine, was impressive and amusing. Miss Alma Murray as Edith, and Miss Hudspeth as Nelly, were eminently satisfactory representatives of their respective rôles. The young Earl, first impersonated by Miss Maggie Brennan, is now acted by Miss Clara Jecks, who succeeds in it admirably. Mr. James Johnstone, as the old Doctor, deserves great praise. Other names, also, must

not be passed over without recognition—Mr. J. G. Shore, Mr. Henry Sinclair, and Mr. Douglas did justice to their parts and to themselves. Indeed, all the characters are adequately sustained, and "Formosa" is likely to support the fortunes of the theatre until the Christmas holidays.

GRECIAN.

On Monday a new era commenced in the fortunes of this theatre. Mr. George Conquest, whose management of it has hitherto been exemplary, has now gone to the expense of rebuilding it, on a different site—that, indeed, of the old ballroom—and in so doing has reconstructed it on a larger and more splendid scale. Nothing can be more instructive than the history of this theatre, which began with a public-house in the Shepherd and Shepherdess-fields, a tea-garden and a small concert-room. In a few years it became a spacious saloon, and then "The Olympic Temple," used for lyrical dramatic entertainments. Anon, a more commodious theatre was completed, and for a time operas of importance, new and old, were played. A great property was thus gradually created, and the proprietor was enabled to build the Eagle tavern, with gardens adjoining, at the cost of fifty thousand pounds. During the management of the late Mr. Conquest the establishment took the rank of a regular theatre, and has been for years supplied with original dramas, many from the pen of Mr. George Conquest, his son, which have had the merit of suiting the taste of the neighbourhood and promoting the fortunes of the theatrical manager. A new piece, by that gentleman and Mr. Henry Pettitt, was produced on the opening of the new theatre on Monday. It is a stirring and startling melodrama in four acts, entitled "Bound to Succeed; or, a Leaf from the Captain's Log." The endeavour of the authors has evidently been to exhibit the peculiar phases of Tasmanian and London life. It would, however, be impossible to follow them in the windings and intricacies of their plot, particularly under the exciting circumstances of the first opening of a new and unfinished theatre. The piece has many merits, and will probably achieve a long run.

The manager of the Royal Aquarium Theatre, Westminster, has arranged a series of theatrical representations to be given at that establishment every afternoon at three o'clock. The light musical pieces which have hitherto appeared in the programme were on Monday displaced by more substantial productions. The comedy of "London Assurance" was then performed.

We are glad to find that Miss Glyn has resumed her dramatic readings, at her own residence, 13, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, beginning on Tuesday next. She also reads at Highgate, Barnsbury, and other localities. The idea is a good one, and merits encouragement.

NEW BOOKS.

The wrongs of the coolie and the iniquities of the dominant Englishman in colonies "under the British flag" form the principal theme of *Lutchmee and Diloo*, by Edward Jenkins, M.P., a novel in three volumes, wherein the honourable member has exhibited for the contemplation of his countrymen a sad picture of West Indian life, of which he has had some personal experience, which he has made a subject of study, and on which he is entitled to speak with some authority. What he saw and what he studied have probably borrowed a little of their colouring from the peculiar spectacles which he is well known to wear; but, however that may be, the tale is one which may fairly make the Englishman who reads it hang his head, and confess with humiliation that it is not for him to cast a stone at Turk or Russian, or whoever is "unspeakable." Lutchmee and Diloo are respectively wife and husband, a young couple, Hindoos of Behar. Diloo listens to the deceitful promises held out by one of those "recruiters" who, as we gather from the author's representations, are licensed by the British Government or its officers to go about lying in the towns and villages of India for the sake of inducing labourers to emigrate to the West Indies. Diloo, accordingly, is carried off to Georgetown, Demerara, leaving behind him his pretty wife, Lutchmee, to wait for his return, when he shall have served his time and made what, for him and her, will be a small fortune. But in the meanwhile Lutchmee, weary of waiting and of the persecution of which her beauty has rendered her the object, herself falls a victim to the delusive "recruiter," and sails for Demerara in search of work, wages, and, principally, her husband. Him, after no little difficulty, she finds; and the reunited pair are "bound" to the same estate. Their reunion, however, brings them but short-lived happiness. Ill-treatment and injustice so transform Diloo that he actually grows jealous of Lutchmee, and, on one occasion, beats her. He joins in a conspiracy of the coolies against the planters; and, though the conspiracy seems to come to nothing, so far as one can gather information from the story, he commits what nobody who reads the book is likely to consider wilful murder. Before he can be tried for the crime, whatever it may have been, he dies of his own wounds; and the short scene with which his life and the novel conclude shows better than a long narrative would show what are the relations, according to our author, between the coolie and his employer. The dying man is being tended by a missionary, who says to him:—"Believe in Jesus Christ—trust your soul to Him!" And this is the reply:—"No! no! Jesu Kriss Massa Drummond's God—Massa Marston's God—all Ingles God. No God for Coolie!" And so, "turning his face away from the Christian, the Coolie breathed out his soul into the bosom of the Unknown God." Be it remarked that "Massa Drummond" is the coolie's master, and rather a good specimen, we are given to understand, of a master; and "Massa Marston" is the magistrate who has to administer the law, if not justice, between the coolie and his master. On the whole, the novel reveals about as unsatisfactory and repulsive a state of things, whether as regards the method of recruiting coolies, or the social condition of the coolies or of their masters, or the management of estates, or the administration of affairs, or the relations between magistrates and planters, as Mephistopheles himself could desire or achieve. There are some attempts to relieve the generally sombre and sickening character of the story with humorous incidents; but the humour consists chiefly in those absurd travesties of the English language and those grotesque blasphemies in which the religious negro is always described as excelling, and in ludicrous phases of the gross immorality, combined with hypocrisy, in which the West Indian negro is represented as indulging. The book must be regarded as an attack upon a system, and as an endeavour to enlist sympathy on the side of that attack by wrapping up naked fact in a more or less picturesque covering of fiction; and, so regarded, it may attract more attention and produce more effect than it could have commanded as a mere romance, though it appears in the outward form thereof.

Though it be tinged with one-sidedness, and though the translation be anonymous, it was well worth while to publish

an English version of the *Life of Count Cavour*, from the French of M. Charles De Mazade (Chapman and Hall)—the life of a man of whom it is not too much to say that he made a nation and marked the starting-point of an era. Not that Cavour has by any means been neglected by writers who make political biography their study; but that he was a luminary whom it is profitable to contemplate from as many different points of view as possible. And, moreover, M. de Mazade had at his command materials which were not within the reach of everybody. The biography, however, is for those chiefly who regard men and things in connection with public affairs; there is in it very little of that private history which is so dear to those who like to see the child growing up under certain influences to manhood, and the man, as distinct from the statesman, displaying his nature and his qualities among his family and in his social intercourse. We learn, certainly, that he was born at Turin on Aug. 1, 1810; that he came of an ancient race and of a good family; that, at the age of ten, "he was admitted to the Military Academy, the school of the young nobility;" that "at eighteen he was the most brilliant and amiable of sub-lieutenants of engineers;" that "in his twenty-second year he had already sent in his resignation, after having undergone the disgrace of a sort of exile at a small station in the Alps, for having uttered a few risky words, which were merely a cry of generous emotion and sympathy, hailing the French Revolution of 1830;" that, as a child, he was "robust, enjoying his life, sparkling, and bringing happiness to all about him;" and, as a young man, "of a most liberal spirit, prompt and open, with a mind seizing and understanding everything." But of details concerning his childhood, his boyhood, his youth, and his earlier manhood, such details as are most interesting to the ordinary readers of biography, there is little or nothing. The biography may be said to begin, to all intents and purposes, "towards the autumn of 1850." He was "on the eve of entering for the first time into office as a simple Minister of Commerce;" and, as he was journeying through the provinces of Piedmont, he "stopped at Stresa, on the borders of Lago Maggiore, at the house of Rosmini, the philosopher, where he met Manzoni." Seated upon the top of the villa Bolongaro, these three men discussed the future of Italy, "keeping their eyes fixed upon the opposite shore, which was then, and seemed likely long to remain, a part of the Austrian dominions;" Manzoni was hopeful; Rosmini "smiled sadly" at this poet's dream; but Cavour, rubbing his hands after his peculiar fashion, repeated, "we will do something; we will do something." What he did, and how he did it, the biographer describes, with such comments and explanations as might be expected from an enthusiastic admirer, when that admirer is a Frenchman, and a Frenchman to whom Garibaldi is but "an empty-headed popular hero." On June 6, 1861, Count Camillo Cavour "rendered to his God one of the noblest souls that ever animated a human being;" and, in so doing, disappeared, it has been said, "just in time for his glory." This statement is disputed by the biographer, who is at a loss to conceive how the idea originated, and who roundly declares that, "had he lived, he would have continued to be the most powerful athlete of the new kingdom he had founded." If anybody should be in doubt as to the political sentiments of Cavour, his biographer labels him distinctly: "he was at heart a Liberal Conservative, a Constitutional Monarchist in the broadest interpretation of the term;" and "the originality, the novelty" of his policy consists in this, that "he has bequeathed a monarchy to Italy which cannot be touched without endangering national existence itself."

The continuance of an excellent and elaborate historical study will be found in the two large volumes entitled *The Personal Government of Charles I.*: by Samuel Rawson Gardiner (Longmans), a work which carries on a portion of English history from 1628 to 1637, "from the assassination of the Duke of Buckingham to the declaration of the Judges on ship-money," and which creates an inclination to calculate in how many volumes, if every reign were treated in the same exhaustive fashion, a history of England would probably be comprised. In such a case, however, it may be safely asserted that the time occupied in the perusal of it would be well spent, and that anybody who had such a history at his fingers' ends would have a most complete and most accurate knowledge of the vicissitudes which his country has gone through. It may be well to just run the eye over the principal incidents of the years between 1628 and 1637. At home, there were the disturbances about tonnage and poundage, the proceedings of the Star Chamber, scenes in the House of Commons, ecclesiastical disputes not unlike those of the present day, the King's coronation at Edinburgh, the archbishopric of Laud, and the resistance offered to the collection of ship-money; abroad there were diplomatic failures in all directions, continual choppings and changes, plenty of words but few deeds, fruitless negotiations with divers Kings and States of the Continent. In domestic affairs the chief figures besides the King are Wentworth, Laud, Chambers, Eliot, Prynne, Finch, Selden, Pym, and others whose very names recall the crises through which our liberties have passed; and abroad, Louis XIII., Richelieu, Wallenstein, Gustavus Adolphus, and others, the mere mention of whom is enough to stir the hearts of English readers within them. It may be said, no doubt, that the volumes contain an old story re-told; but the author's peculiar merit is that he goes to original sources and draws original pictures, whether of persons or of things, that he seems to take nothing for granted and to overlook nothing, however minute, and that by so doing he gives to his narrative an air not only of scrupulous exactness, but of unexpected novelty. After the death of Buckingham, Charles I. may be said to have stepped, in a manner, into his favourite's shoes—that is to say, he undertook in person the "supreme direction of affairs." Possibly most people will think that the nation lost little, even though it gained little or nothing, by the succession. And certainly the character of Charles I., as given in the two volumes, did not promise much gain. "Of industrious attention to business," says the historian, "Charles was eminently capable;" but "for government in the higher sense he had no capacity. He was as obstinate in refusing to abandon any plan he had once formed as he was irresolute in the face of any obstacles which might arise in the way of their execution. Hence the contrast between his treatment of difficulties at home and abroad. Within the kingdom where his authority was undisputed, he required prompt obedience without troubling himself with the growing ill-will which was storing itself up to become the source of future trouble. But with the Kings and States of the Continent, who had no thought of taking his word for law, he never succeeded in gaining his ends. Constant repetition of the same demand without any intention to offer advantages in return, or any power to extort by prompt action the object he sought, made Charles's diplomacy a byword on the Continent, as his father's had been before." How much truth there is in this estimate may be a matter of dispute, but of the honest impartiality with which it has been formed there can be no question.

A very quaint piece of somewhat romantic biography is presented in the pages of *Sketches from the Public and Private*

Career of John Christian Schetky, by his daughter (William Blackwood and Sons)—a volume full of very pleasant reading. The subject of the biography, although he was "marine painter in ordinary to her Majesty," cannot be said to have been much known to fame, but he was in many respects a remarkable man. He enjoyed—really enjoyed—"ninety years of work and play;" and that he had as many lives as a cat is to be inferred not only from the length of his existence, but also from the number of accidents he survived. He himself, by request, drew up a list of a "few." Twice he was "all but drowned," and once out of the twice "swallowed lots of tadpoles." Once he was "upset in a boat, at Oxford, during a gale"—and most probably had another narrow escape from drowning, though he does not say so. He was laid up nine weeks from a collision with a fishwoman in a slippery street—"both down." Once he was pitched over the head of his horse. Twice he injured his knee-pan, and had a consequent "kick in his gallop" for life. Once he was "run over by a carriage-brake;" once he dislocated his collar-bone, and once he broke it; once he was upset in a carriage, himself under it, "and the horse kicking all the time;" once he was "run away with in a carriage;" once he "fractured the small bone of the unfortunate right leg;" and once he "jumped through a window (unadvisedly) at Syston, and suffered much from loss of blood and two deep cuts." Such a man ought certainly to have gone into the Navy, in which he was, while at school, actually entered on board the Hind, Captain Cochrane, uncle of the late gallant Earl of Dundonald, but he was afterwards dissuaded by his anxious parents from joining the service. However, his marine yearnings stuck to him to the last; the sea was his passion, he always dressed in sailor-like fashion, and he always carried "a silver boatswain's whistle from the year 1802 to the time of his death," a whistle which was given him "during one of his summer voyages from London to Leith," and on which he learnt to perform most nautically. He was born on Aug. 11, 1778, and he died on Jan. 29, 1874, having thus attained the great age of more than ninety years. He was of Hungarian descent; but his father had settled in Edinburgh, and there he was born, in 1778, as has already been stated. He went to the High School, where, however, he does not seem to have been very much in his element, though he was a great deal "at sea." He soon took to drawing; and, of course, he chiefly drew ships. In 1808 he was appointed to the junior professorship of civil drawing at the Royal Military College at Great Marlow," after having practised his art at Oxford and elsewhere; from Marlow he had to retire, through no fault of his own, in 1811; and in 1815 his "connection with the Royal family was begun by his appointment to the office of Painter in Water Colours to William, Duke of Clarence," he having been previously appointed "Drawing Professor at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth," a position which he held until the dissolution of that establishment, in 1836. He, however, soon found a similar berth at the Military College of Addiscombe. In 1844 he received his official appointment as "marine painter in ordinary to her Majesty the Queen;" and in 1855, at seventy-seven years of age, he retired with a pension from his post at Addiscombe. He was clearly a man of various talents, kind, generous, genial, and adventurous, just the man whose private life, as revealed by an affectionate daughter, has many attractions for sympathetic readers, especially when, as in his case, there are little episodes of travel in places which, though now familiar to the tourist, were in his day comparatively uncharmed, and anecdotes about persons who, though he encountered them in the flesh and has but lately departed from our midst, are to us as almost faded memories. For instance, he, who in 1872 was at a garden party at Bute House, had held a short conversation in the streets of Rome with Cardinal York, when the latter made the astounding inquiry: "How are all my armies and navies in Britain?" Biographical sketches, which bring past and present so vividly together before the reader, are pretty sure to be highly appreciated beyond the circle of those "many friends" who desire "to possess some connected history of the life of one to whom they were warmly attached."

A variation upon the metre of "Hiawatha" is suggested by the musical numbers in the first, the longest, and the titular piece of the volume, entitled *The Meda Maiden; and Other Poems*, by the Earl of Southesk, K.T. (Macmillan and Co.), though such modifications, including rhymes, are introduced as amply to justify the author's hope that he will be acquitted of servile copying. At the same time there is the general cadence of "Hiawatha;" and in that cadence there is a peculiar charm, an influence like that of a chattering brook, with a tendency, perhaps, to produce drowsiness, but, on the other hand, with a singular fascination in its easy ripple, leading the reader on and on, scarcely knowing or caring what it is that he is reading. All this, of course, applies only if, as in the present case, there be few or no roughnesses, whether of language, or construction, or rhyme, to break the even tenour of perusal. We gather, however, 'twixt sleeping and waking, that the author is humming a narrative, the story of a little Indian maid, who, as a child, went through a severe course of training, comprising hunger and thirst and labour and ecstasy visions (produced thereby, most likely), for the profession of a Seeress among the Ojibways, and who, having practised her profession with some success, ultimately abjures both it and her Indian faith, and is converted to Christianity. How she was thrice married; how she suffered many things because of two out of her three husbands; how she bare children, and how she was bereaved of them; and how with her third husband, Snowy Rabbit by name, she lived peacefully and respected—all this is told simply, trippingly, and not ungracefully. With the narrative are interspersed reflections and admonitions of the author's own, not remarkable, it may be, for originality, but not without a tinge of true nobility. The author is certainly no mean proficient in versification; and among the "other poems" there is one, entitled "Frankie," which has the ring of the old homely, vigorous, pathetic ballad. Unfortunately, the author can only claim to have put somebody else's prose into a poetic form. The first line of the ballad, however, raises a question as to whether "Ireland" is a trisyllable!

At a meeting of the Liverpool Local Marine Board last Saturday, Mr. T. R. Shallcross, who presided, presented a binocular glass to Mr. J. Jamieson, mate of the Glasgow steamship Olympia, on behalf of the Board of Trade, in recognition of his services in rescuing the crew of the Louise at sea. The Louise was found waterlogged, dismasted, and a complete wreck, without boats, on Dec. 27 last, and though there was a heavy sea when the Olympia fell in with her, the crew of the Louise (eleven men) were rescued in three trips under perilous circumstances. The rescued crew had suffered from want of water for several days and lost all their clothes. Six days afterwards they were landed at New York by the Olympia, on board of which they had been supplied with clothing as well as food. The Louise was breaking up when abandoned.



THE WAR: WOUNDED AND SICK ON THE ROAD TO TCHERNAVODA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



R.C. WOODVILLE
1877

A SKIRMISH ON THE ROAD TO PLEVNA.

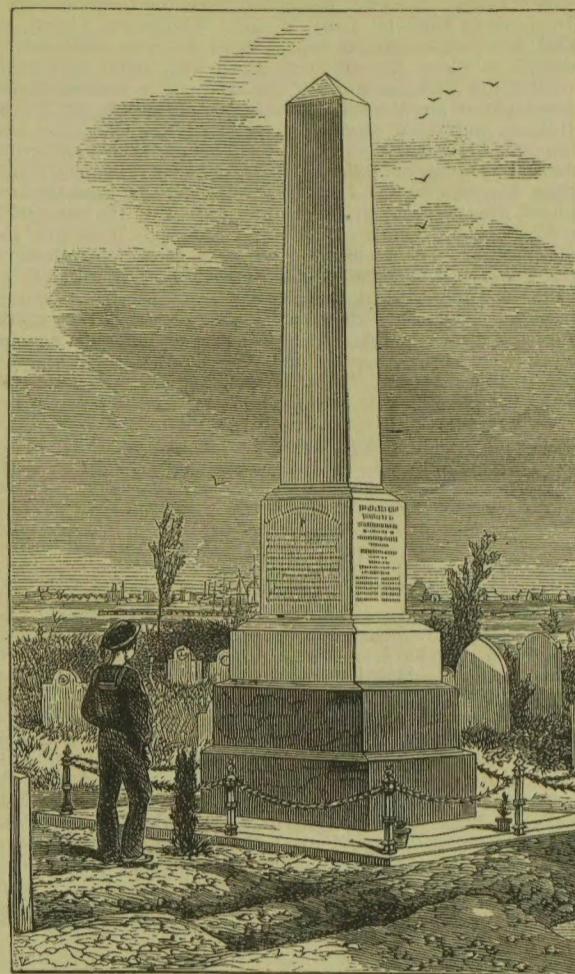
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE EXPLOSION IN H.M.S. THUNDERER.

A monument has been erected in Haslar burial-ground in memory of the unfortunate sufferers by the terrible explosion on board H.M.S. Thunderer, in July, 1876. It is the result of a private subscription raised among those serving in the several steam reserves and in Portsmouth Dockyard, but supplemented by donations from Messrs. Humphries, the makers of the Thunderer's machinery, and from other engineering firms. It is due to the initiative of Captain Waddilove, late in command of the Portsmouth Steam Reserve, who was on board the Thunderer at the time of the explosion. Owing to a strike among the quarrymen of the Aberdeen Granite Works, there was great delay in finishing the monument; but it is now complete, and has given much satisfaction to all who have seen it, being handsome and appropriate. The monument is immediately over the graves of the two engineer officers who were killed, and in the centre of the line of graves of the victims, most of whom were buried at this spot. It is in the form of an obelisk, and stands on a base of Yorkshire stone, eight feet square. The two plinths are of red polished Aberdeen granite; the obelisk is of polished Sicilian marble; the whole stands about 16 ft. in height. On one side of the pedestal is an inscription setting forth the disastrous occurrence. On the remaining three sides are the names of those who were killed on board and those who died subsequently at Haslar Hospital, in all forty-five names. The monument was constructed by White Brothers, of Landport. The committee instructed Mr. Welch, of Landport, to photograph the monument, and a copy of this photograph, in a black Oxford frame, has been sent to the nearest relatives of each of the unfortunate victims.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE CORPORATION.

It will be remembered that on the occasion of the visit of General Grant to Guildhall he was presented by the Corporation with the freedom of the City of London, which was, as usual, to be inclosed in a gold casket. The making of this was intrusted to Mr. Benson, of Ludgate-hill, and Old Bond-street, who has completed his work in a most careful and artistic manner. It is oblong in form, and composed entirely of pure gold, enriched with enamel, and supported at the four corners by the American eagle. On the front panel is chased in bold relief a view of the Capitol at Washington, with pendants of the ex-President's monogram and the Lord Mayor's coat of arms. The reverse panel bears a similarly

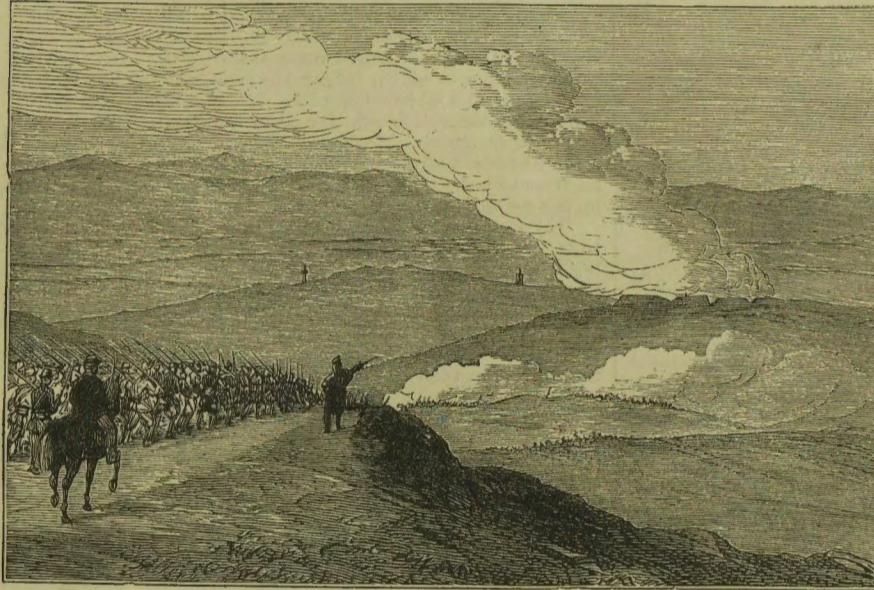


MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THOSE KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD H.M.S. THUNDERER.

wrought view of the Guildhall. At the ends of the box are finely modelled figures, representing the City of London and the United States; and on the cover are cornucopias springing from the four corners, typical of the fertility and prosperity of the American continent, whilst the City arms appropriately surmount the whole. We believe that this casket will be looked upon in America as a fine specimen of English workmanship and skill.

THE MASONS' STRIKE AT THE NEW LAW COURTS.

The continued importation of successive large parties of German, Italian, and American stonemasons and stonecutters, to supply the place of those on strike who were lately working for the contractors, Messrs. Bull and Sons, at the building of the New Law Courts, has been a theme of much comment. Some of them, more especially the Americans, have been persuaded by the Strike Committee of the Masons' Society to desert the service for which they were engaged, and have accepted the allowance made them by that Society, intending either to return to their own country, or to repair in search of other employment to the provincial towns of this kingdom. But many Italians and Germans, who are found highly competent workmen, are steadily plying the chisel and mallet, day after day, in the spacious sheds on the east side of the inclosure between Temple Bar, or the Strand, and Carey-street. They behave very well indeed, and give no trouble, receiving their orders and instructions through interpreters of their own nation, who understand the English language. About fifty Germans, who came directly off an important public building in Germany, and who are, of course, skilled artisans of a good class, arrived in London on Tuesday. Further reinforcements are daily expected, and it has been thought proper to make arrangements for the comfortable accommodation of so many of these strangers as choose to take their meals on the building premises, instead of losing their time, and running the risk of being cheated, with bad food and excessive prices, among the public-houses and coffee-shops in this part of London. The use of the accommodation here provided for them is quite optional; but we are not at all surprised to find that most of the Italians, and many also of the Germans, have gladly availed themselves of such an advantage, which may also be extended hereafter to English workmen in the same employment. The dining-hall and canteen is established in the vaulted basement of the East block of building, and one of the most experienced contractors for the supply of refreshments and provisions to the army, Mr. J. Ross, late



TURKISH ATTACK ON ROUMANIAN LINES.

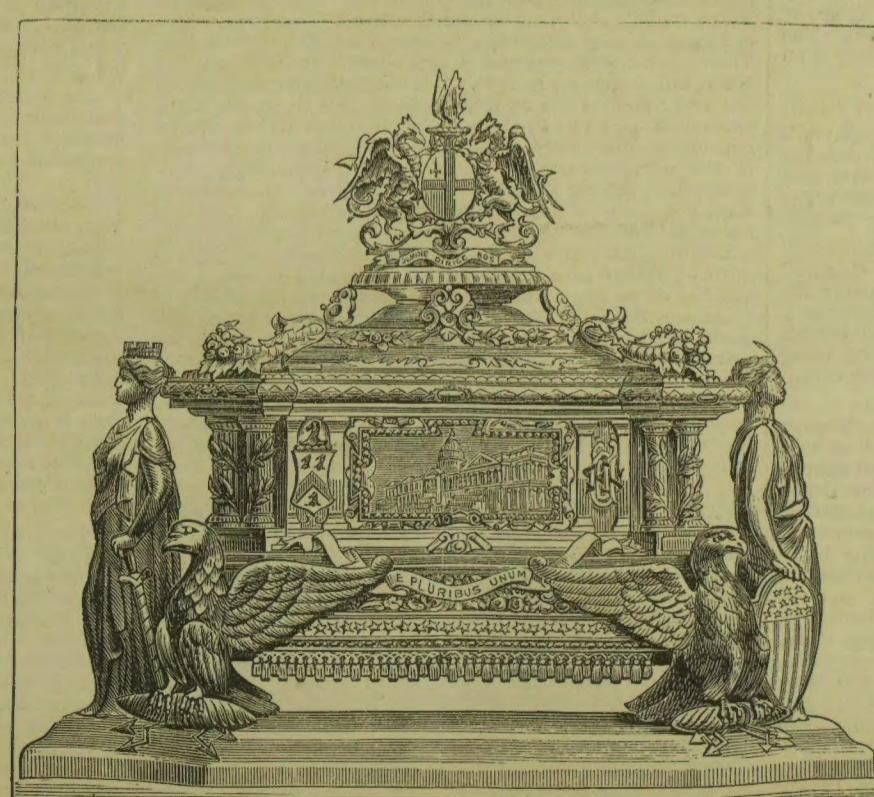


SULEIMAN PASHA'S CAMP AT KADIKEUI.

WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

purveyor to Netley Hospital, has undertaken to supply the men with breakfast, dinner, and tea. For these three meals, with a pint of beer, the charge is two shillings; no extra refreshment is supplied beyond the regular meals. The larders are stocked with the best food; and the cooking ranges are capable of preparing soup, roast and boiled meat, vegetables, tea, and coffee, for hundreds of men. The long rows of tables and benches have a very neat and orderly appearance, but rather of a monastic character, and the whole scene is one that we have thought worthy of an illustration, with another sketch giving a peep at the larder. The foreign masons, and those Englishmen who have returned to labour at the old rate of wages, are working two hours and a half overtime, for which they get an increase in the scale per hour.

The London Stonemasons' Society have presented a memorial to the First Commissioner of Works, complaining that Messrs. Bull and Sons are using a Government building "as a common lodging-house," which is certainly not the fact. It is urged in this memorial that the property of Government should not be used for personal interests, or to favour either one side or the other in a trade dispute. But we conceive it might fairly be replied that the progress of the building, in this instance, is an object of public interest, and her Majesty's Board of Works may be disposed to allow the contractor any facility desired for that purpose, without thereby entering into the dispute with the stonemasons of London. Mr. Stanley Bird, honorary



CASKET PRESENTED TO GENERAL GRANT WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

secretary of the Central Association of Master Builders, has refuted the charge of practising deception or concealment with regard to the existence of the strike, when the men were engaged at Hamburg and at New York. The fact of this strike in London must now be quite notorious all over the world. Undiminished zeal is displayed by the promoters of the strike, and "lodge night" on Monday last attracted a very large number of members. The committee had to report the support daily announced from many trade societies. Over 1200 men "went out" at the commencement of the strike, and of these about 120 were now at work—the employers giving the additional penny as demanded by the masons, but leaving the reduction of an hour's labour a matter for further consideration. The committee look upon the strike as but in its infancy, and represent the funds as adequate to meet the requirements of a long continuance of the movement.

THE BRAZILIAN TURRET-SHIP INDEPENDENCIA.

It will be remembered that nearly two years ago there was an accident with the launch of this ship in the Thames, which proved a disaster as well as a failure, and the hull was greatly damaged. She has since been repaired and completed by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, at Poplar, under the constant direction of Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., M.P., late Chief Constructor of the Navy. The Independencia is an

ironclad turret-ship, full rigged, resembling in some few respects H.M.S. Captain, which was lost in the Bay of Biscay, but differing from the Captain in her more important features. Her armour is 12 in. and 10 in. thick, as compared with the Captain's 8 in. and 7 in.; and her guns are 35 tons, against the Captain's 25-ton guns. In addition to this, she has 3 ft. more freeboard than the Captain was intended to have, and nearly double as much as the Captain actually had, the Independencia's freeboard being 11 ft., against the Captain's 6 ft. Although the Independencia is 20 ft. shorter than the Captain, she is 10 ft. broader, and this extra breadth, combined with the freeboard, is relied upon by Mr. Reed for giving that ample safety against capsizing which the Captain unfortunately did not possess. At any rate, these differences must give the Independencia very great stability and power to carry sail as compared with the Captain. The only other full-rigged turret-ship we have had built for our Navy is the Monarch, and she has proved to be a thoroughly safe and seagoing vessel. The Independencia is 30 ft. shorter than the Monarch, and has 3 ft. less freeboard, but she has 5½ ft. more beam. Many naval persons consider that the Captain might still have been afloat, and might have proved a safe and serviceable ship, but for the enormous excess of weight worked into her during construction, which amounted to several hundreds of tons. No such error has been made in the case of the Independencia, which is at present floating with a margin of buoyancy somewhat greater than is requisite for the flotation of the weights remaining to go on board.

The Independencia is 300 ft. long between perpendiculars, 63 ft. in extreme breadth, 16 ft. 6 in. in depth of hold, 25 ft. draught of water, and 9000 tons displacement. Her sides are protected by 12 in. of armour at the water-line, and by 10 in. and 9 in. in other parts. The guns are carried in two turrets, which are protected by 13 in. of armour. The deck at the top of the armour belt forward and aft is protected by armour of 2 in. and 3 in. in thickness. The armour plating is distributed over a belt 8 ft. 6 in. broad, which extends right forward and aft, so as completely to surround the ship, and is carried up on a central breastwork 130 ft. in length at the top of the belt, which reaches to the upper deck, 11 ft. above the water-line. The breastwork incloses the boiler and engine hatches, the scuttles to magazines and shell-rooms, the principal openings for ventilation, and the two turrets. There is one turret at each end of the breastwork, each containing two 35-ton guns. Over the breastwork and between the turrets is an erection similar to the hurricane deck of the Devastation. It consists of a deck about one half the breadth of the ship, extending from the fore-turret to some distance abaft the after-turret, this deck being supported by the casings of the boiler and engine hatches. Upon this deck is a rifle-proof house containing the steering apparatus and appliances for navigating the ship, the boats, hammocks, steam-winch, and ventilating-shafts. There is also a poop and forecastle, the hurricane-deck amidships being narrowed abaft the breastwork, and continued aft to the poop. Upon this continuation of the hurricane-deck are placed the standard compass and the steering-wheel. The poop is fitted for mounting mitrailleuses, and ports are cut in the after corners of the hurricane-deck for fighting a 9-pounder gun on each side. Under the poop are apartments for the Admiral and his staff, and cabins for other officers. The forecastle is fitted for working the anchors, and has an armoured bulkhead across the forepart, behind which are placed two 7-in. guns. At the after end of the forecastle is an armoured pilot tower, containing telegraphs and voice-pipes to the engine-room, steering-wheels, and battery, from which the captain will work the ship in action. The engines, made by John Penn and Sons, work to 8500-horse power indicated. The armament, exclusive of the 9-pounder guns and mitrailleuses, consists of four 35-ton Whitworth guns (two in each turret) and two 7-in. guns forward. The guns are all made of the Whitworth compressed-when-fluid steel, and are rifled upon the hexagonal principle, being able to fire very long shell, containing large bursting charges of powder, and also to penetrate the enemy below water with flat-fronted projectiles. The presence of the poop and forecastle prevents a complete all-round fire, as in the Devastation; but the obstruction thus caused is limited to a few degrees from the fore and aft line, supposing the guns to be laid right ahead or right astern. Some obstructions to fire would also be necessarily caused by the determination to make the Independencia a full-rigged sailing-ship. The foremast is just abaft the forecastle, and is worked upon the breastwork deck; all fittings in connection with it, and all bitts and the leads of ropes, are so arranged that in clearing away for action they will be out of the line of fire. The shrouds to the foremast and also to the mainmast will be cleared away for action, except two shrouds on each side of the mast, which are made larger than the rest and will remain fixed and take their chance of being shot away. The mainmast is between the boiler-hatch and after-turret. All ropes connected with it will ordinarily be worked on the breastwork deck; but in clearing for action they will be raised upon the hurricane deck, and can be worked there if required. The mizzenmast is worked entirely from the poop. This ship is an important addition to the naval force of Brazil.

The undergraduates at Cambridge stopped Dr. Lynn's performance last Saturday night at the Guildhall, smashed chairs, overturned tables, took possession of the platform, and threw banjos and other things into the body of the hall. The Proctors arrived and quelled the disturbance, clearing the hall.

Collections were made last Sunday in the churches and chapels of Birmingham in aid of the local medical charities' fund, which is this year appropriated to the purpose of the general hospital. The returns received on Monday show a total of nearly £2800, which is about two hundred pounds below the corresponding total last year, the falling-off being generally attributed to the depression of trade and the collection recently made for the Indian Famine Fund.

A school of cookery for Cambridge was opened on Monday with a lecture by Mr. Buckmaster, in the Guildhall of that town. Professor Hughes presided. There was a good attendance, including some leading members of the University. Professor Hughes, after speaking of the considerable influence of dyspepsia on our social and national life, said promoters of cookery-schools and similar institutions were public benefactors of high order. Mr. Buckmaster's lecture illustrated the general inferiority of cooking in English homes, and the domestic discomforts resulting. The prevalent methods, too, were wasteful, and did not nearly obtain the nutrition which the materials, properly prepared, could be made to yield. Cooking was more a matter of trouble than money; and, if we would have good servants, mistresses must be better informed in duties expected of servants. No sensible man would think less of a lady who added cooking to her other accomplishments. The dinners and domestic comforts of English homes were far more important matters than the resting-place of Cromwell's skull. It was to be seen among the poor that improper or insufficient food produced constant sinking, and this led to craving for tea or stimulants, and so to intemperance. Mr. Buckmaster lectured again in the evening.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The "Life of Mozart," translated from the German work of Dr. Ludwig Nohl by Lady Wallace (Longmans, Green, and Co.) is a very acceptable biography of the great composer, the details of whose life are here given with more copiousness than in any previous work of the kind. The earliest English biography of any importance was that of the late Mr. Edward Holmes, published more than thirty years ago; the most important German work of the kind having been that by Otto Jahn, belonging to a later date. This, however, is more critical than biographical, and therefore Dr. Nohl's recently-completed life takes the first rank as record of the personal as well as artistic career of Mozart. Although belonging to a different category, mention may here be incidentally made of the thematic catalogue of all Mozart's known works—published and unpublished, completed and unfinished—compiled a few years ago by Herr Von Kochel; a large volume which is at once a remarkable evidence of laborious research on the part of the compiler, and of the wondrous productivity of the composer. These books, and the publication of a beautiful and complete edition of Mozart's works now in progress by the great Leipzig firm of Breitkopf and Hartel, will render a long deferred justice to the greatest musical genius of any age or country. Lady Wallace has before done good service to musical literature by her translations of Mendelssohn's letters, and of those of Beethoven and Mozart; and she has earned the further thanks of all who are interested in such matters by the two volumes of biography now referred to. The first volume, under the general heading of "Apprenticeship," treats of Mozart's childhood, from the date of his birth (1756), and his progress up to the year 1781, including his removal from Salzburg (his birthplace) to Vienna, and his intermediate visits to Munich, Augsburg, and Paris. The second volume is entitled "Mastership," and deals with the most important period of his career, from 1781 to the date of his death, in 1791, almost entirely passed at Vienna, and including the production of his greatest works. The volumes are full of interest, bringing, as they do, the personal life and surroundings of the composer vividly before us, and enlisting our sympathies with the genial and amiable nature of the highly gifted man whose genius and marvellous productivity brought him but little contemporary reward, and prematurely burnt out the lamp of life. The volumes contain many of the composer's letters, and portraits of Mozart at six years old and of his sister Marianne (also a juvenile musical prodigy) at the age of ten. A copious index adds to the value of the book as a work of reference.

"Music and Musicians." Essays and Criticisms by Robert Schumann. Translated, Edited, and Annotated by Fanny Raymond Ritter (William Reeves). Schumann was not only a composer; he was an accomplished writer on the theory and the practice of his art, having for some years edited and contributed to the Leipzig musical journal, the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*. Both in his compositions and in his literary productions his aims were high and noble. In his judgments of the works of others a generous readiness to recognise their merits is everywhere apparent; his criticisms being genial and appreciative, while yet thoroughly analytical and searching. The volume now referred to contains a large number of papers treating of many composers, besides some subjects of a more general nature in association with music. The translation is extremely well executed, and the work forms a most valuable addition to musical literature. It contains a medallion portrait of Schumann, photographed from a crayon by Bendemann.

THE BLUEBOOKS.

The "Parliamentary Papers" of 1876 are now complete. The House of Commons fills eighty-five volumes with its printed papers of that year. There are seven volumes of public bills, many of which are reprinted in the course of their progress; seven volumes of reports from Select Committees; twenty-seven volumes of reports from Commissioners; forty-three volumes of other papers; and the last volume comprises the table of contents and index. The House of Lords has fewer papers laid before it, but fills fifty-nine volumes for 1876. The more important papers are the same in both Houses, but each has some which it jealously guards as its own, the House of Commons keeping the Estimates to itself, for instance, and the House of Lords Peerage claims. These numerous volumes, though called "Parliamentary Papers," are, in fact, the annual collection of our public documents, the mode of issuing them being by presenting them to Parliament. In 1876 we find three volumes filled with papers relating to India, four volumes relating to the colonies, and four volumes of reports from our Secretaries of Legation and Consuls in various parts of the world. There are reports from special Commissions, but the main body of "reports from Commissioners" comprises those which tell us what our public departments at home under their management are doing—the Local Government Board, the Inland Revenue Board, the Customs, the Department of Prisons, Police, Education, Lunacy, Factories, and the like. There are many returns and papers relating to the Army and Navy, but no general review of their condition and work during the year: and for this we must have recourse to reports of the extempore speech by the Minister in the House of Commons on opening the discussion on the Estimates for these departments of the public service. "State Papers," containing correspondence (directly or indirectly) with foreign Governments filled but three volumes in 1876. The cloud in the East had risen, indeed; but as yet the "Correspondence Respecting Affairs in Turkey and the Insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina" did not fill a single volume during the Session. The number of papers of all kinds presented to the House of Commons, either by command of her Majesty or on motion made by a member, and printed in 1876, without including the private business, exceeded 1000 in all. The gradual substitution of the handy octavo volume for the unwieldy folio is remarkable. Columns of figures go very well into the smaller pages, and the "Finance Accounts" are now issued in octavo.

As yet the reports from Select Committees adhere to the old folio shape.—*Times*.

An important addition to the free museum at the Pavilion at Brighton was opened yesterday week, consisting of nearly the whole of the suite of rooms on the upper floor of the building. The apartments contain a large number of prints, pictures, &c., illustrating the past history of the town and Pavilion, the former affording striking evidence of the rapid development of Brighton since the opening of the railway, and the latter group showing the original Pavilion and its subsequent elaboration by the "first gentleman in Europe." A number of the rooms have also been devoted to the exhibition of a comprehensive collection of Chinese objects lent by Archdeacon Gray, formerly of Canton. In celebration of the opening the chairman of the committee managing the Pavilion gave a soirée in the building, for which some 2000 invitations were issued. During the evening the subterranean passages between the main building and the outer premises were, for the first time since the place has been acquired by the town, opened to public inspection.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Professor Tyndall and Mr. J. Douglass, chief engineer of the Trinity House, have issued their reports on the trials made with a view of observing from the sea the comparative action of the magneto-electric machines now mounted at the South Foreland. The machines experimented on were (1) Holmes's machines, which have been in use for some years at the South Foreland; (2) Gramme's machines; (3) two Gramme's machines coupled together; (4 and 5) Siemens's large and small machines. The Corporation's steamer Galatea was employed for this purpose, the position first chosen being not far from the Varne Light, and at a distance of 11½ miles from the lighthouses on the Foreland. Other observations were subsequently made at various other distances. As the result of these observations, Professor Tyndall remarks that the new machines—viz., Siemens's and Gramme's—mark a great advance both as to economy and power in the application of the electric light to lighthouse purposes. Both inventions undoubtedly place at the disposal of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House electric lights of surpassing capacity. Combining either the large machines of Siemens, the two Gramme machines, or, if practicable, the two small ones of Siemens with one of the group-flashing dioptric apparatus recently devised by Dr. Hopkinson, a light transcending in power and individuality all lights now existing would probably be obtained. Such a light would displace, with enormous advantage to the mariner, the two lights hitherto displayed at the Lizard. From an inspection of the Gramme machines, and the information he has been able to obtain respecting them, Mr. Douglass is of opinion that they are not superior in efficiency to the Siemens machines, while they are more complicated in construction and also dearer. Both gentlemen, therefore, recommend that the small Siemens machine be adopted for the Lizard. It is simple in principle, and so moderate in cost that a reserve of power can always be maintained without much outlay. By coupling two such machines together a great augmentation of the light is, moreover, attainable.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi, the committee expressed their deep sympathy with the families of the two poor men who perished from the Dunbar life-boat, during a gale of wind, on the occasion of her being exercised. The boat was under sail at the time, and being overpressed with canvas, and the sheet of the foresail held fast, she was capsized by a squall, and two of the crew who were unable to regain her were lost sight of, and could not afterwards be discovered. The committee voted £200 in aid of the local subscription being raised on behalf of the men's families. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast, and payments amounting to £1380 were made on different life-boat establishments.

Amongst the contributions recently received by the institution were £1000 from Mr. R. G. Butcher, of Dublin, to defray the cost of the Fenit (in the county of Kerry) life-boat establishment, in memory of his father, the late Admiral Butcher, and his brother, the late Bishop of Meath; also, £800 from Mrs. A. Bower, of Lessness-heath, for a life-boat establishment; and £50 from the Bristol Histrionic Club, in aid of the support of their life-boat at Lossiemouth. New life-boats had recently been sent by the institution to Cruden, Newburgh, and Hunan, on the Scotch coast.

The Emperor of Austria had caused a silver cross of merit to be presented to each of the coxswains of the Cahore life-boat, in recognition of their services on the occasion of the rescue, by that life-boat, of the crew of thirteen men from the barque Nauta, of Lussino, Austria, which was wrecked during a strong S.E. gale, on Jan. 18 last.

Reports were read from the inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

The Liverpool Town Council has passed a by-law requiring persons using bicycles in the streets of the town to attach bells to their vehicles, under a penalty of £5.

There was launched last Saturday from the yard of Messrs. Day and Sumner, at Southampton, the auxiliary screw steam-yacht Vasari for the King of Siam. The ship has been constructed at the Northern Works, on the newest and most perfect principles of naval architecture, and is fitted with elegant and durable appliances. Mr. Mason, the Consul, performed the ceremony.

It was officially announced on Monday that the First Lord of the Admiralty has conferred the good-service pension of £150 a year, vacant by the promotion to Flag rank of Captain Richard V. Hamilton, C.B., upon Captain Samuel H. Henderson, R.N.; and that the Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 a year for Chaplains and Naval Instructors in the Royal Navy has been given to the Rev. R. Willoughby Taylor, R.N.

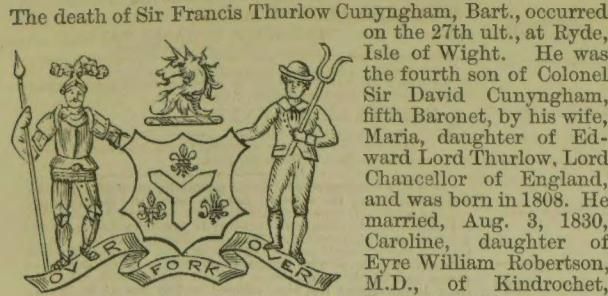
The Dublin Corporation on Monday passed a resolution condemning the intention of the Government to build the proposed Museum of Science and Art on Leinster Lawn, and appointed a deputation to wait on the Chief Secretary on the subject. The resolution declared that, inasmuch as places for public recreation in Dublin are very few in number, it would be most undesirable to build on Leinster Lawn, which is not only a great ornament to the city, but a means of affording enjoyment to the people and of cultivating the public taste.

Mr. Stonor, late county court Judge of Guildford district, has been presented by the registrars of his late circuit, in the counties of Surrey and Berks (No. 45), with a handsome silver tureen, beautifully chased, of French workmanship of the Louis XV. style. The testimonial was accompanied by a letter from the senior registrar (Mr. Hollest) expressing the deep regret of himself and his brother registrars at the transfer of Mr. Stonor from the circuit over which he had presided for twelve years with so much ability, integrity, and patient attention to the suitors, and with such courtesy to the officers of the courts and the profession.

The Earl of Morley and the Bishop of Exeter took part yesterday week in the proceedings attending the opening of the new building of the South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind, a commodious and handsome edifice erected at a cost of several thousand pounds, at North-hill, Plymouth. The institution, which has a large number of inmates, has been established eighteen years; and the Earl of Morley, who is the president for the year, and whose father presided at its inauguration, congratulated the friends of the institution on its having attained its majority. It was announced at the close that one of the oldest friends of the institution, Captain Puckford (whose funeral took place the same day), had left by his will £2000, which clears off the debt. He had given during his lifetime in one sum £1000, besides many smaller donations. Captain Puckford has left the whole of his property to charitable purposes, and other institutions in Plymouth will likewise benefit by his beneficence.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR F. T. CUNYNGHAM, BART.



The death of Sir Francis Thurlow Cunyngham, Bart., occurred on the 27th ult., at Ryde, Isle of Wight. He was the fourth son of Colonel Sir David Cunyngham, fifth Baronet, by his wife, Maria, daughter of Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord Chancellor of England, and was born in 1808. He married, Aug. 3, 1830, Caroline, daughter of Eyre William Robertson, M.D., of Kindrochet, Perthshire. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the recent death of his nephew, Sir Edward Augustus Cunyngham, seventh Baronet, formerly of the 32nd Foot. The late Baronet is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Francis George, born April 19, 1835, and married, in January, 1863, Jessica, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. H. Bloxsome, Rector of Stanton and Snow-hill.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS SPENCER.

Adelaide Horatio Elizabeth, Countess Spencer, died on the 29th ult. at Guilsborough Hall, Northampton. She was the only daughter of the late Colonel Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.H., Extra Equerry to Queen Adelaide, by his first wife, Elizabeth Mallet, daughter of the late Sir Lawrence Palk. She was born on Jan. 27, 1825; and married, Aug. 9, 1854, Frederick, fourth Earl Spencer, K.G. (as his second wife), by whom, who died on Dec. 27, 1857, the Countess leaves issue a daughter, Lady Victoria Alexandrina, to whom her Majesty stood sponsor, born in October, 1855, and a son, the Hon. Charles Robert, born in October, 1857. The late Countess was sister of Admiral Frederick Beauchamp Seymour, C.B.

THE DEAN OF OSSORY.

The Very Rev. Charles Vignoles, D.D., Dean of Ossory and Rector of Aghavoe and St. Patrick's, Kilkenny, died at the Deanery there on the 18th ult., in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was born in 1788, the eldest son of the Rev. John Vignoles, of Cornahir, in the county of Westmeath, by Anna Honora, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Low, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A., in 1809, and M.A., in 1812. He married, in 1811, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Durell, Esq., by whom, who died in 1870, he had issue.

MAJOR GERAGHTY.

Major Geraghty, one of the Military Knights of Windsor, and late of the 20th Regiment, died on the 25th ult. at his residence in the castle, aged fifty-eight. He served in the Crimean War, in 1854-5, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol, and received the medal with four clasps and the Turkish medal. In the Indian campaign of 1857-8, as Adjutant of his regiment, he was present in several actions, and at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and had the medal and clasp. Major Geraghty was the junior Military Knight.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Bertram A. Mitford, Esq., on Aug. 30, at Foo-Chow, China, aged thirty-three.

Francis Napier Johnstone, Esq., on the 24th ult., at his residence, Cambridge Park, Wanstead.

The Rev. Henry Stiles Savory, Rector of Camely, Somerset, on the 22nd ult., aged fifty-three.

Major Charles Somner Sedley Taylor, Royal Artillery, on Sept. 5, at Mussoorie, N.W. Provinces, aged forty-one.

Charles Torin Cramer Roberts, Esq., J.P., of Tallymount, in the county of Kildare, late of the 71st Regiment.

The Rev. John Geoffrey Browne, for fifty-four years Rector of Kiddington, Oxon, on the 14th ult., aged eighty.

Theodore Gordon, Esq., of Overhall, Aberdeenshire, on the 6th ult., at Kittrells, North Carolina, U.S., in his sixtieth year.

The Rev. James Cecil Wynter, Rector of Gatton and Hon. Canon of Winchester, on the 26th ult., at Gatton Tower, Reigate, aged seventy.

The Right Rev. Walter John Trower, D.D., Sub-Dean of Exeter Cathedral, and Rector of Ashington-with-Bunton, Sussex, Bishop formerly of Glasgow and Galloway, afterwards of Gibraltar, on the 24th ult., aged seventy-three.

Miss Anne Cobbett, eldest daughter of the late William Cobbett, author of "The Political Register," on the 22nd ult., at Brompton-crescent, South Kensington, aged eighty-two. She acted for many years as her father's amanuensis.

Colonel Robert Dundas Kerr, R.E., on the 20th ult., aged fifty-three. He was the youngest son of the late Major-General Lord Robert Kerr, and grandson of William John, fifth Marquis of Lothian, K.T., General in the Army, and Colonel 11th Regiment.

The Hon. Mrs. Edward Erskine, on the 23rd ult., at Ems, after a lingering illness. She was the widow of Mr. Andrew Loughnan; and married, in 1847, the Hon. Edward Morris Erskine, C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Stockholm.

Mrs. Miles (Frances Harriott), of Firbeck Hall, Yorkshire, widow of William Miles, Esq., of Clifton House, in the county of Gloucester (who died without issue in 1844), on the 20th ult., aged seventy-eight. Mrs. Miles was the second daughter of Colonel Jebb, of Walton Hall, Derbyshire, by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of General Gladwyn, of Stubbing Court, in that county. She purchased Firbeck in 1852.

Mr. Durham, A.R.A., the well-known sculptor, on the 27th ult., at his residence, 21, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, aged fifty-eight. His Memorial of the 1851 Exhibition in the Horticultural Gardens, Kensington, is the greatest of his outdoor works; his best classical group being, perhaps, among the Royal Academy works of 1875, and entitled "Leander and the Syren." In portraiture his busts and figures are well known and numerous.

Thomas Irwin, Esq., of Calder Abbey and Justus Town, Cumberland, J.P. and D.L. for that county, and High Sheriff 1836, formerly Captain Inniskilling Dragoons, on the 21st ult., at Calder Abbey, in his eighty-eighth year. He was the eldest son of Thomas Irwin, Esq., of Justus Town, by Jane, his wife, second daughter of John Senhouse, Esq., of Calder Abbey, and married, in 1823, Mary, eldest daughter and heiress of the late Joseph Tiffen Senhouse, Esq., also of Calder Abbey.

Mr. Robert Swinhoe, F.R.S., late her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo, China, on the 28th ult. He had only lately returned from the scene of his distant services. The deceased gentleman in 1854 was appointed a supernumerary interpreter at Hong-Kong, and since then has continuously served the Crown in that capacity, and as Consul in various parts of China and Japan. The late Mr. Swinhoe belonged to several learned societies.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

N R (Freckham).—Your last letter indicates the correct line of play for the solution of Enigma No. 14, but you give only one weak continuation. The main variation, springing from Black playing 1. P takes B, is extremely fine.

W L, BAZ, A Wood, and Others.—In your proposed solution of No. 1755 you have overlooked the best defence to 1. Q to B 3rd—viz., 1. Q to Q Kt sth.

H W B G (Paris).—We are greatly obliged to you for the trouble you have taken. The games are very acceptable.

E P O'B (Oxford).—Your problem is marked for insertion, and it shall appear in the course of the present month.

S B (St. George's-square).—The position is a very interesting one, but its publication would necessitate an analysis too lengthy for the space at our disposal.

E L G (Blackwater).—We congratulate you upon your success with No. 1755. Please look at No. 1757 once more.

A B S (Tefford).—Thanks for the game. We should be glad to hear from you frequently.

E T (Bath).—The match appears to be a very interesting one, and the games shall have due honours in the course of a week or two.

S H (Nottingham).—We are glad to hear of your restoration to health. Many thanks for the problem and the games.

J T (Eton College).—Please see the notice in our last Issue respecting No. 1756. The problem cannot be solved in the way you suggest. Your own problem shall have our best attention.

W S B.—The author of Nos. 1724 and 1755 is Mr. H. E. Kidson. No. 1744 was composed by Mr. J. A. W. Hunter, of Edinburgh.

E A.—In Problem No. 1747, if Black plays 1. R takes R, White mates by 2. Kt to Q Kt 3rd, discovering checkmate. The other is the solution of No. 1752.

PROBLEMS received from J Thursby, S Hamel, W B Grove, H A Nisbet, H G Trembath. Games received from H W B G, A B S, E T, and S H.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1755 received from D H, E L G, and P S Shenele; No. 1756 from R H Brooks, P S Shenele, A Wood, Jane N of Utrecht, D H, C Weiler, and T E Hughes.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1757 received from J D Honsteyn, S A Sillem, T Edgar, G T Greenbank, G Schofield, W Nelson, R Stone, Liz Leonora and Leon, R Roughhead, Only Jones, T R Y, N E D, W V Pettit, S Weston, H R G, B Parkinson, Triton, Black Knight, G Fosbrooke, H Burgher, L Burnett, N Brock, F Wharton, St J E, J Wontone, C R E, G Reeves, W C Dutton, M R Thayer, F G V, R Hollowell, N Franklin, M Rawlins, A Mackenzie, Paul's Roost, Robin Gray, L Elmaker, M and N, C S Cox, N Powell, G Sharwood, B Selby, Americaine, J W Fletcher, B Champneys, L of Truro, R H Brooks, Woolwich Chess Club, Dr F St, P S Shenele, Hereford, Wowiey, W Macrae, A Wood, W S B, W H Ward, H M Prideaux, J Sargent, E H V, Baz, W Leeson, Copiagione, Amateurs of Vieusseux's Cabinet, Florence, J Thursby, and T E Hughes.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA NO. 15 received from P S Shenele; No. 16 from P S Shenele, W B G, H A N, Jane N of Utrecht, and Emile Frau.

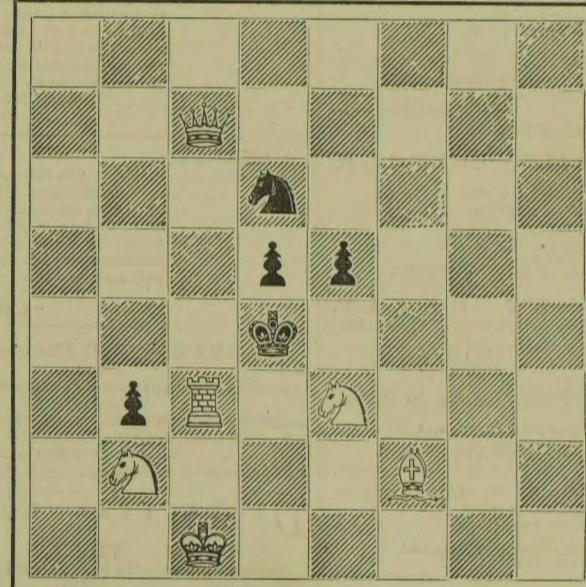
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1756.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to R 7th	K takes R	3. Q to K 3rd (ch)	K moves
2. R to B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 4th	4. Q or R mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM NO. 1759.

By JAMES PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

The following pair of amusing little Games were played lately at the Café de la Régence, in Paris, M. ROSENTHAL, the distinguished chessplayer and analyst, yielding the odds of the Knight.

(Remove White's Queen's Knight from the Board.)

WHITE (M. R.)	BLACK (M. C.)	WHITE (M. R.)	BLACK (M. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	2. P to K B 4th	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	3. Kt to K B 3rd	
4. B to B 4th	B to Kt 2nd	4. B to B 4th	
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	5. P to Q 4th	
6. P to Q B 3rd	P to K R 3rd	6. P to Q B 3rd	
7. Castles	B to Kt 5th	7. Castles	B to Kt 5th
It is waste of time to pin the Knight after the Pawns have been advanced to Q B 3rd. The correct move here is Q to K 2nd.		15. R takes P	P to Q B 3rd
		16. Q R to K B sq	R to K B sq
		17. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	K to K 3rd
		18. B to B 5th (ch)	R takes B
		19. R takes R	Kt to Q R 3rd
		20. R to B 6th (ch)	R takes R
		21. R takes B (ch)	K to Q 2nd
		22. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to B sq
		23. R to B 8th	Resigns.

Between M. ROSENTHAL and an Amateur, the former giving the King's Knight.—(Remove White's Kt from the Board.)

WHITE (M. R.)	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (M. R.)	BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	14. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	15. P to B 5th	Q to B 5th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to Q sq	16. P to Kt 3rd	Q to B 2nd
4. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	17. Q to B 3rd	Q to Q sq
5. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3d	18. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th
6. Castles	Kt to B 3rd	19. Q to Q 3rd	Q to B 3rd
7. B to Kt 5th	P to Q B 3rd	20. P takes B P	K R P takes P
8. Kt to K 4th	P to K R 3rd	21. R takes P	K to K 2nd
9. B to R 4th	P to Kt 4th	If P takes P, then follows 22. B takes P (ch), winning the piece, as in the game.	
10. B to Kt 3rd	Kt takes Kt	22. P takes P	B takes P
11. B takes Kt	P to K R 4th	23. B takes B	R to R 7th
12. R to K sq	P to R 5th	13. B takes B	and Black resigned.
13. B takes B	Q takes B		

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

WHITE (M. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (M. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to R 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P		
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	Black's last two moves have lost time, and are inferior to 9. P to B 6th, and 10. B to K 2nd.	
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	11. Castles	Q takes R P
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to R 3rd	12. Q takes P	P to Kt 6th
6. Kt takes P	K takes Kt		

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CARPETS.
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